



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-125
Thursday
28 June 1990

Daily Report

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FBIS-CHI-90-125

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Conference

Yang Shangkun Said Recovering

HK2806114290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT
28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (AFP)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun was recovering Thursday [28 June] after a "mild" operation for acute appendicitis, but it was not known when he would go back to work, a government spokesman said.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Jin Guihua said at a weekly news conference that Mr. Yang, 83, was in good condition and recuperating from a "mild operation" that went "very well."

But Mr. Jin said he did not know when Mr. Yang would be able to return to the duties. [sentence as received]

The spokesman said he could not "right at this moment" say whether Mr. Yang would be able meet his Bangladeshi counterpart, Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who is to arrive Thursday for an official five-day visit.

Mr. Yang, hospitalized Monday [25 June] according to official press reports, was unable to attend a welcoming ceremony for Chad's president, Hissene Habre, who arrived here Tuesday on a state visit.

He was replaced at the last moment by Vice President Wang Zhen, 82.

Mr. Habre said he visited Mr. Yang at his bedside Thursday and a member of the Chadian delegation said Mr. Yang appeared to be "in good health."

Importance of Ties to U.S.

OW2806080290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1015 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today [28 June] that the Chinese Government has always attached importance to the relations between China and the United States and has made great efforts to restore and improve the bilateral ties.

He said that so long as both China and the U.S. observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principles guiding the Sino-U.S. relations enshrined in the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques the relations between the two countries can be restored and developed.

The spokesman made the remarks in response to a question at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Australia Harms Exchanges

OW2806082190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1015 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Australia's action in discouraging [as received] Chinese students there from returning home will be detrimental to normal Sino-Australian educational exchanges, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. [28 June]

"We now adopt a very lenient policy towards those involved in last year's disturbances," said the spokesman in response to a question at a news briefing.

Also, he added, "We adopt a principle of care and unity towards the overseas Chinese students who indulged in some extremist remarks or conduct, and we will not hold them accountable."

The Australian side's claim that the Chinese students would be persecuted if they returned home is "totally untenable," he said.

On Indonesian Official's Visit

OW2806102390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1014 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas will exchange views with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen on the restoration of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and China during his visit here next week, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today [28 June].

When answering questions at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon, the spokesman said, "we hope China and Indonesia will complete the restoration process soon."

He noted that through friendly consultations and joint efforts, the debt issue existing between the two countries has been fairly well settled.

During Alatas's visit, he went on, the two foreign ministers will sign an agreement on the payment of the debts to China by Indonesia.

Alatas will also hold several rounds of talks with Qian and meet some Chinese state leaders, he said.

In response to a reporter's question concerning the Indonesian Communist Party, the spokesman said the issue about a communist party of a particular country is an internal affair of that country and China will never make use of the relations between the parties to meddle in any other countries' internal affairs.

"This is China's principled position," he added.

With regard to the Indonesian Communist Party, he said, "we actually have no knowledge as to whether that party still exists nowadays, to say nothing of having relations with it."

On a reporter's question of East Timor, the spokesman said this question is left over by history and in 1976 Indonesia declared it as its 27th province.

Over this issue, there is diversity of opinion in the international community, the spokesman said, adding that the General Assembly of the United Nations has not held discussions over this for years.

Fight Against Drug Trafficking Stepped Up

*HK2706032690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Jun 90 p 1*

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] Chinese customs and judicial agencies, in their fight against drug trafficking last year, seized a total of 289 kilograms of opium and 559 kilograms of heroin, doubling the catch of the previous year, it was announced in Beijing yesterday.

And also last year, a joint operation launched by the Ministry of Public Security, in co-operation with provincial authorities of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Guangdong, resulted in smashing an international narcotics smuggling ring, involving 10 suspects from Hong Kong, Macao and Myanmar and 41 Chinese.

In that case, the Chinese police seized 221.3 kilograms of heroin plus firearms, "dealing a heavy blow to the drug traffickers," said Yu Lei, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Public Security at yesterday's conference marking the Third International Day against Drug Abuse and Trafficking.

Officials from ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Health, Public Security, the Chinese Customs and representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) participated in the conference, which reviewed anti-narcotics operations in China and the world in general and discussed ways to promote closer international co-operatives in this areas.

Gu Yingqi, Vice-Minister of Public health, told the conference that the number of drug addicts is increasing in China as a result of the growing international drug trafficking activities passing through this country.

Some people in frontier provinces and autonomous regions such as Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangxi and Guangdong were getting addicted to drugs and the trend is spreading towards the interior regions of the country.

"The number of drug-related crimes, such as larceny and robbery, is also rising in these areas," the Vice-Minister pointed out.

At least 146 residents in western border areas of Yunnan were found to have fallen victims to Aids virus, owing to communal use of contaminated syringes for intravenous drug injection.

According to Gu, the Chinese Government is taking stern legal and administrative measures to crack down on drug abuse and trafficking.

A national co-ordinating committee for drug control and administration, composed of officials from the ministries of Public Health, Foreign Affairs, Public Security and the Customs, was established after the approval of the State Council in 1987.

International Economists Discuss PRC Reform

*OW2706210790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1446 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—Leading economists from around the world met in a heated round-table conference here today [27 June] to discuss priorities and major problems for China's economic development and reform in the 1990's.

Professor Gao Shangquan, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, said China is entering a sustained and stable development period in the coming decade.

"In the 1990's, China's reform should focus on a development strategy which will serve to double the country's GNP by the end of this century," he said.

Lawrence R. Klein, a Nobel laureate in economics and a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, said that one of the major problems for China in establishing a planned market economy is the need to develop a philosophy and goals for the economy after the initial restructuring period.

Professor Dale W. Jorgenson from Harvard University said that in long-term planning in the next 10 years, China should take several factors into consideration. He said China should decide that its most important resources for economic growth are the allocation of tangible assets, markets and technology; and the development of human capital.

"In the year 2000, human capital will be a crucial issue in China's long-term development," he noted.

Professor Lawrence J. Lau from Stanford University said that in the 1990's, investment will play a key role in China's reform and economic development.

He said that "in the future, China's central government should consider only infrastructure in its investment plans and increase investment in the energy and transportation sectors."

He maintained that investment in industry and enterprises should be left to enterprises using basically internally-generated funds to avoid the budget constraints of the centrally planned economy.

Professor Ma Bin, a senior advisor to the State Council's Development Research Center, said the instruction and guidance of China's current planned market economy

must follow the objective laws of economics. "We should use economic leverage and the market mechanism in our planning while strengthening macro control of economy," he added.

Professor Gregory C. Chow from Princeton University said he expects healthy growth for China's economy in the 1990's, adding that China's goal of doubling its GNP by the year 2000 can be achieved. "But in economic structural reform, China is facing major problems in price reform, the reform of state enterprises, the reform of the macro control mechanism, dealing with corruption, and uneven growth in different geographic regions," he said.

Professor Zhang Zhouyuan of the Chinese Academy of Sciences suggested a medium rate of growth for China's economy.

"With a growth rate of five to six percent, China can maintain stable economic development at a lower rate of inflation, creating favorable conditions for reform," he noted.

Professor Albert Ando from the University of Pennsylvania said he believes one of the major problems facing China is the need to make better use of the price mechanism and to equitably resolve the problem of income distribution.

"Price reform can be achieved only after the solution of these problems," he said.

Professor Andras Simon from the University of Budapest said the experience of Hungary over the past two decades indicates that there are some contradictions between plans and the market. He suggested China find a way in which the planned economy and the market economy do not disturb each other.

Zheng Jiaxiang, deputy chief of the State Statistical Bureau, reported at the meeting that in order to improve macro economic forecasting, China will make greater efforts to make its statistics more accurate and available to economists.

Analysis Examines Results of EC Meeting

OW2706211090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1830 GMT 27 Jun 90

[“News Analysis: A Significant Step Towards European Union (by Xue Yongxing and Wang Shengliang)” — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dublin, June 27 (XINHUA)—The two-day EC summit ended here Tuesday [26 June] with progress towards further integration of the 12-nation community.

According to the final communique issued at the end of the summit at Dublin Castle, the EC leaders decided, among other things, to hold two inter-governmental

conferences on political union and economic and monetary union (EMU) in mid-December in Rome under Italian presidency.

Italy formally takes over the EC presidency from Ireland on July 1 under an EC rotating system.

At a press conference held after the summit, Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, who chaired the meeting, hailed the summit as "successful" and "fruitful."

IRISH INDEPENDENT, a leading Irish daily newspaper, commented that the summit has "charted a course towards dramatic policy moves that could change the face of Europe inside a few years." The British newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, said that the EC is speeding up moves on union.

In the 48-page final communique, the EC leaders said that they are "determined to ensure the continued dynamic development of the community at a time of great challenge for Europe and the world" and "agreed to intensify the process of transforming relations as a whole among member states into a European union invested with the necessary means of action."

A discussion paper, prepared by EC foreign ministers and included in the final communique, indicated that political union means "the transformation of the community from an entity mainly based on economic integration and political cooperation into a union of a political nature, including a common foreign and security policy."

Community sources described this as "a significant step" towards European integration. They also said that the summit demonstrated the community has stepped up moves towards political union and EMU.

The Irish prime minister predicted that the targets for both political union and EMU could be right on schedule for January 1, 1993.

However, according to informed sources, differences remain among the 12 leaders over the goal, scope and nature of the union and how it should be achieved.

It was revealed that during the summit, French President Francois Mitterrand reaffirmed that the ultimate objective of the inter-governmental conference on political union should be to develop the EC into a "federation" of states. Such a federation, he suggested, would be a "logical step" from the development of economic and monetary union. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Federal Germany called for more powers for the European parliament and other EC institutions.

But British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reiterated opposition to "a federal Europe" or "a United States of Europe," arguing that political union means greater cooperation among independent, sovereign states in the community and improving the efficiency of the EC's institutions.

The Dublin summit took place against the background of dramatic changes in Europe, especially in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the accelerated unification of two Germanys and the forming of a new order in Europe after the second world war.

The EC leaders devoted much of their time to European and international issues such as the situation in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the German unification, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and relations between Western Europe and the United States.

On German unification, the communique said that the leaders heard a report from West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the progress so far. "It welcomed the conclusion of the inter-German state treaty which will promote and accelerate the integration of the territory of the German Democratic Republic into the community."

It added that the leaders also heard a report from Democratic German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, who was at the summit as a guest.

The summit shows that the EC leaders are calling for speedier union not only because of the need for further development within the community but also in order to meet the challenge and seize the opportunity arising from changes in Europe and the world.

They have made it clear that the EC is determined to play a bigger role in Europe as well as in the world.

However, the road to European integration will not be a smooth one because of different interests of different EC countries. Tough negotiations are expected in the inter-governmental conferences. Nevertheless, the Dublin summit represented a significant step forward and it seems that the pace for integration will go fast rather than otherwise.

Future of Warsaw Pact Discussed

HK2706123990 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No. 25, 18 Jun 90 p 23

[Article by Sun Zhanlin (1327 0594 2651): "An Important Meeting That Has a Bearing on the Future of the Warsaw Treaty Organization"]

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty Organization's highest decision-making organ—the Political Consultative Committee—convened a meeting in Moscow on 7 June. The meeting was attended by the heads of state, heads of government, foreign ministers, and defense ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact countries, namely, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Democratic Germany, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. It was underlined in a post-meeting declaration that participants in the meeting "deem it necessary to re-examine the character and functions of the Warsaw Treaty Organization." This indicates that "substantive changes" will take place in the character, functions, and activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The meeting announced that a

"government plenipotentiary committee" has been set up to prepare concrete proposals in this respect before October, to be submitted for discussion at an extraordinary meeting of the Political Consultative Committee to be convened before the end of November.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization usually meets once a year. Since the establishment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in 1954, delegations of the various countries who attend the committee's meetings have always been led by top leaders of the communist parties. This meeting was the first since the drastic changes in the East European political situation, from which new heads of state and new government leaders have emerged. Therefore, it was a particularly conspicuous meeting.

Topics discussed in the meeting mainly included the outlook of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, European security, and the unification of Germany.

The Warsaw Treaty was a product of the cold war after World War II. In the mid-1980's, new Soviet leader Gorbachev put forward the "new thinking." He started to make comprehensive adjustments in the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, and he also established a defense strategy that was based on the principle of "reason and adequacy." At the same time, the Soviet Union actively sought political dialogue with other countries, and progress was continuously made in U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations. Against the backdrop of the warming in East-West relations, the Soviet Union announced its unilateral reduction of 500,000 troops within a period of two years, indicated its willingness to consider military withdrawal from East Europe, and put forward a major proposal to Western countries—including the United States—on the simultaneous dissolution of the two big military blocs of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the early 21st century. During the transitional period of the dissolution of the two big military blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO should change from military-political organizations to political-military organizations.

However, the recent internal changes in Warsaw Pact countries have greatly weakened the standing and influence of the organization. The era of that organization being "an iron slab" and subservient to the Soviet Union has passed. Hungary and Czechoslovakia took the lead in asking the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from those two countries as quickly as possible. After repeated discussions, the Soviet Union has agreed to withdraw all of its tens of thousands of troops from Hungary and Czechoslovakia by 30 June 1991. Moreover, the Kremlin is also starting to reduce Soviet troops garrisoned in Poland and Democratic Germany.

The dissenting inclinations of some member countries have caused the Warsaw Pact to suffer a serious organizational crisis. Recently, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said that the Warsaw Treaty Organization

was obsolete, that Hungarian forces would not participate in the Warsaw Pact's joint military exercises anymore, and that it was hoped Hungary would be able to withdraw its membership from the Warsaw Pact later next year. According to what the defense minister of Democratic Germany revealed on 9 June, all Warsaw military units, including the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, would be dissolved by the end of this year. At the same time, the voices of six East European nations demanding equal standing with the Soviet Union and "sovereignty" are growing louder and louder. Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia have announced that their state councils' approval will be required when it comes to using their armed forces in foreign countries. Polish government officials said that the relationship between Poland and the Soviet Union is no longer of a "satellite-nation nature," and that such a relationship should be one of "partnership and good-neighbornliness." However, the Soviet Union declared that while military confrontation still existed, the Warsaw Pact was still an important factor in the peace and stability of Europe.

In view of the current situation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, quite a number of analysts believe that the Warsaw Pact has "ceased to exist except in name," and that it is on the verge of "collapse." Therefore, the ways in which the nature of the Warsaw Pact can be re-determined and the changing of its functions became the central topic of discussion at the meeting.

The basic direction and the outline of the transformation of the Warsaw Pact were delineated in the declaration issued after the meeting. The declaration said: "Participating nations are of the unanimous opinion that the enemy image on the ideological front has been eliminated to a large extent by efforts on the part of the East and the West, and Eastern and Western concepts have re-acquired a pure theoretical significance." The Warsaw Pact's "urgent task" is to "establish an all-European new security setup, and a united Europe that exists in peace and cooperation." The internal relations of Warsaw Pact member nations "should be established on a basis of democratic principles," and these countries should have sovereignty and be on an equal standing. The declaration stressed that participating nations were willing to reinforce their cooperation with NATO and its members "on a bilateral and multilateral basis." Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Soviet officials stressed that no country had asked to withdraw its membership from the Warsaw Treaty Organization during the meeting. At the same time, the Soviet government news agency TASS quoted Soviet Foreign Ministry personalities as saying that the Warsaw Pact would "highlight political and consultative aspects and amend certain obsolete structures."

Another of the meeting's important topics of discussion was the military and political status of a reunified Germany. The principle confirmed in the meeting is that the reunification of Germany should be realized in the process of the development of one Europe, and the

security of the legitimate interests of Germany's neighbors and other nations should be taken into consideration, and that European borders should not be infringed upon.

On the unification of Germany, the Soviet standpoint is acutely antagonistic to that of NATO countries like the United States. While the former advocates military neutrality for reunified Germany, the latter insists that reunified Germany should become a NATO member. It is worthwhile to point out that Democratic Germany, being one of the countries concerned, has adopted a standpoint closer to that of the West. Poland has stated its objection to the neutralization of Germany. Although other Warsaw Pact nations have not clearly indicated how they feel, their standpoints are not wholly identical to that of the Soviet Union.

United States & Canada

U.S. Electronics Firm To Increase Investment

*OW 2806000590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1422 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—A senior Motorola company executive announced at a press conference here today [27 June] that the Chicago-based transnational telecommunications firm plans to increase its investment in China.

Chi-sun Lai, corporate vice president of Motorola, said his company has signed an agreement with the development in east China's port city Tianjin for a solely-owned venture, whose construction is scheduled to begin at the end of the year.

Total investment in this Motorola subsidiary, which will produce telecommunications equipment, is estimated at 300 million to 400 million U.S. dollars, and initial input in 1991 will be 20 million U.S. dollars.

Lai said Motorola will also increase its investment in other manufacturing projects, involving automotive electronics, telephones, and semiconductors. He said more customer service and product maintenance facilities are also planned for China.

In addition to the two Motorola mobile-phone systems already installed in Beijing and Shanghai, he said, three more of the company's systems are soon expected to go into operation in Xiamen, Fuzhou, and Jinan.

A major international telecommunications manufacturer, Motorola developed the first mobile-phone system and its products now accounts for 40 percent of all the mobile-phone systems in operation around the world.

Lai announced that Motorola plans to begin building a new global communications system in 1992.

The new system, set to be operating by 1996, will provide continuous coverage of the whole globe via 77 satellites

in low-earth orbit, allowing people to dial anywhere on earth with a portable cellular radiotelephone.

Lai noted that there is a big market in China for the system as the country's poor communications infrastructure is no longer compatible with its economic growth.

Lai said the company expects to further cooperate with China on this system and expressed full confidence in the prospects for cooperation.

Northeast Asia

Mongolian Party Leader Meets Youth Delegation

*OW2706210590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1514 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 27 (XINHUA)—Mongolian party leader Gombojabyn Ochirbat met here today [27 June] with a delegation from the Communist Youth League of China, hoping that Mongolian-Chinese friendly relations are to be furthered.

Gombojabyn, chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, also briefed the Chinese guests on political and economic reforms in Mongolia.

The Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, arrived in Ulaanbaatar Saturday for a six-day visit at the invitation of the Revolutionary League of Youth of Mongolia.

During its stay here, the Chinese youth delegation held talks with leaders of the Mongolian Youth League.

Commentator Discusses Reunification of Korea

*HK2806054390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Jun 90 p 4*

[Commentator's article: "Support the Korean People's Just Cause of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Their Motherland"]

[Text] Today is the 40th anniversary of the Korean war of liberation.

Over the past 40 years, after winning the victory in the War of Liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have led the people to foster the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, healed the wound of the war, and, through peaceful construction, scored brilliant achievements in turning the previous poor and backward Korea into an increasingly prosperous socialist country.

Soon after the end of the war, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government made a lot of reasonable proposals on Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, took a series of measures to stabilize the situation in the Korean peninsula, and enjoyed extensive

support. However, the United States still fails to carry out the armistice agreement, retains a large number of its troops in South Korea, and holds military exercises annually with South Korea. This is unfavorable to the stability of the Korean peninsula and has served only to impede the peaceful reunification process.

The stability in the Korean peninsula lies in independent and peaceful reunification, for which the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have been continuously exerting their utmost efforts. On May 24, 1990, at the first session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, DPRK President Kim Il-song made a five-point proposal on reunification of Korea: 1) Easing tensions in the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful environment for the reunification of the motherland; 2) removing barriers to the reunification and realizing free contacts between the North and the South and all-round opening up; 3) developing foreign relations under the principle that the North and the South create an international environment favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland; 4) developing dialogue aimed at the reunification of the motherland; 5) forming a national united front to strive for the reunification of the motherland. On May 31, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Administration Council held a joint conference again and put forward a new plan for disarmament for peace in the Korean peninsula. These reasonable proposals further point out the correct orientation to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Owing to the DPRK's constant efforts, the North and the South have held multilevel and multichannel dialogues three times since 1972. Certain results were achieved in the dialogues that, however, broke down in failure to fulfill the expected aims. Recently, the North again proposed to reopen two dialogues, providing a new chance for the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland. We hope dialogues between the North and the South can go on. We consistently hold that the problem of Korean reunification should be settled peacefully by all Korean people through dialogue and consultation, without interference from outside forces. The United States should withdraw all of its troops from South Korea and refrain from doing things unfavorable to the stability of the Korean peninsula.

China and the DPRK are good neighbors and close comrades in arms. The Chinese people always support the correct and reasonable proposals made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Korean People's War of Liberation, we cordially wish our fraternal Korean people still great achievements in the just cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

PRC-SRV 'Unofficial Exchange of Views' Cited

OW2806101390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0755 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Interview with an unidentified "senior official of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" by unidentified XINHUA reporter on 28 June on "the Sino-Vietnamese unofficial exchange of views"; place not identified]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—[XINHUA] How do you evaluate the unofficial exchange of views between China and Vietnam in June?

[Official] In early June, Xu Dunxin, an assistant to the Chinese foreign minister, visited Hanoi as a guest of the Chinese ambassador to Vietnam and had an unofficial exchange of views with Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Trang Quang Co on the Cambodian question. Vietnam's first vice foreign minister, Dinh Nho Liem, visited Beijing in May this year and exchanged views with the Chinese side. The two sides reached common understanding on some issues; however, differences remained concerning issues on transitional political power in Cambodia and on the handling of the four parties' troops. At that time, the Vietnamese side indicated a willingness to study and reply to China's views after returning home. The main purpose of Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin's recent visit to Hanoi was to inquire about the Vietnamese side's reply and their views regarding these two important issues.

Regrettably, no progress was made in the latest exchange of views, and the differences between the two sides still remain.

[XINHUA] What are the principle differences between China and Vietnam regarding these two issues?

[Official] (1) On the issue of a national supreme committee of Cambodia, the Chinese side has proposed two options: First, that the committee should be the sole legitimate, provisional supreme power body during the transitional period in Cambodia, empowered with provisional legislative and administrative authority, and formed by representatives from all rival factions in Cambodia in accordance with the principle of including all factions while allowing no faction to take the dominant position. Second, that the committee will authorize the United Nations to exercise administrative supervision during the transitional period. However, Vietnam has opposed administrative supervision by the UN management and has disagreed on giving the national supreme committee provisional legislative and important administrative powers. What Vietnam wants is for the Phnom Penh regime to be left intact, while limiting the supreme committee's functions to the "role of coordinating the existing two governments."

(2) On the question of handling the forces of the four sides, the Chinese side proposed that in order to safeguard peace and prevent civil war, the armed forces of the various Cambodian factions should, under UN supervision, first be assembled at a designated place and then totally disarmed or substantially reduced in number. However, not only did Vietnam not agree to total disarmament and substantial reduction, they also opposed the assembling of the armed forces in a designated place under UN supervision. Furthermore, they opposed the dispatch of a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia.

From the aforementioned circumstances, it is not difficult to discern that Vietnam's proposal is aimed at keeping the Phnom Penh regime and its armed forces intact. In other words, it is aimed at safeguarding the fait accompli created by Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and at maintaining its control over Cambodia. This attitude of Vietnam runs counter to the wishes of the people of Cambodia and also contravenes the proposal of the world community, particularly the ASEAN countries. This is precisely the crucial reason why no progress was made during the Sino-Vietnamese exchange of opinions.

[XINHUA] Vietnam says that these two questions are Cambodia's internal affairs and that to discuss them represents interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. Do you have any comment on this?

[Official] The only country that interferes in Cambodia's internal affairs is Vietnam. Vietnam overthrew the legitimate Cambodian government by dispatching large numbers of troops to invade Cambodia. This is indeed crude interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. The efforts made over the past 10 years by the United Nations and the world community to seek a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue are all aimed at eliminating the consequences created by Vietnam's interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. By playing the trick of "a thief crying 'stop thief'" and slandering other people for interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs, Vietnam is simply trying to maintain its vested interests, which are a result of its invasion of Cambodia.

[XINHUA] Did both sides discuss the question of normalizing relations between the two countries during the informal exchange of opinions?

[Official] The Vietnamese side expressed hope for realizing the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations as soon as possible, and the Chinese also harbored the same wish. The deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations was created by Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. Only by solving the Cambodian issue will it be possible to put an end to the past and open up the future. It is a fruitless approach for Vietnam to stubbornly insist on safeguarding the fait accompli created by its invasion of Cambodia while hoping for the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Indonesian Official Says Ties To Be Normalized

*OW2706144890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1209 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 (XINHUA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here today [27 June] his country will normalize relations with China soon after a 23-year discontinuance.

Alatas made the remarks when he met his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama, government sources said.

He is scheduled to visit China from July 1 and will become the highest-level Indonesian Government official to visit China since Indonesia suspended relations with China in 1967.

The concrete timing of the normalization will be taken up in his coming talks in Beijing with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Alatas added.

Alatas was quoted as saying his visit to China represents "the final stage of the normalization process."

Indonesia and China agreed to begin the normalization process in February last year when Indonesian President Suharto met Qian in Tokyo while attending the funeral of the late Emperor Hirohito.

Alatas arrived here from South Korea on Tuesday [26 June] and will leave for Hong Kong on Friday [29 June].

'Concern' Over Decision on Students in Australia

HK2706155090 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1329 GMT 27 Jun 90

[by Fang Yuansheng: "Chinese Officials in Australia on Chinese Students Abroad"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Sydney, June 27 (CNS)—Chinese officials in Australia today [27 June] expressed China's deep concern over the announcement by the Australian government that an extension of stay has been granted to all Chinese students who arrived in Australia on or before June 24 last year.

Those students who qualify will be, according to the announcement, allowed to stay for at least a further four years. Should conditions after that time warrant it, they could even be given permanent residency.

"This decision, based on the so-called Chinese students' fear of punishment on their return home, is in reality a replacement of facts with 'feelings,'" said Gao Liqun, Consul with Special Duties for Education at the Chinese Consulate's Sydney office.

"The Chinese Government has taken a lenient, educational and unifying approach in dealing with those students who engaged in radical activities resulting from an inadequate understanding of the country's domestic situation.

"China is stable politically, economically and socially and these students would be treated in the most lenient way. Not only would their past actions be forgiven, but they would be welcomed back home for work, study or family reunions if they abide by China's constitution and laws.

"Actually, about 1,400 Chinese students have returned to China after completing their studies abroad since the June 4 incident last year, choosing either to dedicate themselves to the country, take a rest, pay home visits or conduct business.

"Most of them are warmly received and some have even been allowed to leave the country again in accordance with the law," said Gao. "It is to be regretted that there is so much ignorance of this fact," he added.

"Chinese students studying overseas under official programmes must return to China and serve their country and people is an understanding which has been well recognized by the Australian government," Gao stressed.

"We want the Australian government to fulfill its promise and stop doing anything which might harm normal educational exchange between the two countries," he added.

Near East & South Asia**PRC To Provide Disaster Relief to Iran**

*OW2706203090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1121 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government announced here today [27 June] that it will provide 3 million yuan worth of disaster relief to Iran in the wake of the recent massive earthquake.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry informed the Iranian Embassy of its intentions here today.

Tunisian Official on Development of Ties

*OW2806085590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0544 GMT 28 Jun 90*

[Text] Tunis, June 27 (XINHUA)—Tunisian Foreign Minister Ismail Khelil, who will visit China early next month, said today [28 June] that the common concern for development and progress will help promote cooperation and friendship between Tunisia and China.

In an interview with the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Khelil said his forthcoming visit to China is aimed at seeking more fields of cooperation and strengthening the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Identical positions on major international issues shared by the two countries will encourage bilateral cooperation in particular and South-South cooperation in general, he said.

He also said that since President Abdine Ben Ali came to power in late 1987, Tunisia has put more emphasis on cooperation with Third World countries, particularly African and Arab countries. Building the Arab Maghreb union is a priority in Tunisia's foreign policy, he added.

Sub-Saharan Africa

President of Chad Arrives for Visit

OW2606204290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1148 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Hadj Hissain Haber, president of the Republic of Chad, and his wife arrived here this afternoon [26 June] for an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

Chen Minzhang, Chinese minister of public health and also chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee, greeted the Chad guests at the airport.

Wang Zhen Meets Habre

OW2706143790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0922 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Vice President Wang Zhen met with Chadian President Hadj Hissain Habre in the Great Hall of the People this morning. At the request of President Yang Shangkun, he extended, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, a warm welcome to President Habre on his first official visit to China.

Wang Zhen told Habre that President Yang's acute appendicitis operation went smoothly and that he is in good condition.

Wang Zhen praised the Chadian Government and people for their efforts and achievements under the leadership of President Habre to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty, promote national reconciliation, and restore and develop their economy. He was happy about Chad's progress in its external dealings.

Wang Zhen said: The political situation in China now is stable. Our goal is to realize our four modernizations program and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics. We are full of confidence about our future. Our goal will be achieved.

Wang Zhen expressed his satisfaction over how the friendship and cooperation between China and Chad were being developed. He stressed: The Chinese Government has always attached great importance to friendship between China and Chad and is willing to further the friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He wished that President Habre's visit will be a success.

Habre expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome he has received in China. He wished President Yang Shangkun a speedy recovery and that he will be released from the hospital soon.

Habre said: My visit will be conducive to developing relations between the two countries and will help me have a better understanding of China.

AFP Report

HK2706094490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT
27 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (AFP)—China's President Yang Shangkun, 83, was taken to hospital Monday with acute appendicitis, an official report said Wednesday.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) mentioned the situation without comment in a report that Vice President Wang Zhen had been "entrusted by President Yang Shangkun" with a welcoming ceremony for Chad's President Hissene Habre on Wednesday at Tiananmen Square.

A preliminary programme had said General Yang would preside at a welcoming ceremony Tuesday evening as well as a banquet to follow, but both events were cancelled at the last moment and the welcoming was rescheduled for Wednesday.

NCNA gave no further details about the Chinese president's state of health.

Gen. Yang also missed a reception Tuesday at the Peruvian Embassy here, arranged to present him with the Grand Cross of Tavara, the highest honour of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Wang also represented him on that occasion.

On June 2, Gen. Yang returned from a tour of Latin America.

On Saturday, Gen. Yang appeared in perfect health when he met with Hong Kong business executives at Diaoyutai, China's official state guesthouse.

But Gen. Yang was absent Tuesday from the funeral of former oil industry minister Song Zhenming.

His hospitalisation would explain his absence, but not the fact that his name did not appear on the list of those who sent funeral wreaths, diplomats here said.

Gen. Yang, a close confidant of senior leader Deng Xiaoping, is also first vice president of the Central Military Commission, a key position in China.

His was one of the strongest voices behind the army's crushing of the pro-democracy movement on June 4, 1989.

Mr. Yang's reported hospitalization has apparently thrown Mr. Habre's six-day visit into disarray.

Neither the foreign affairs ministry nor the Chad Embassy was able to provide any detail of Mr. Habre's itinerary.

"The program is changing by the minute," an embassy source said.

Mr. Habre and Mr. Wang did go ahead with the Tiananmen welcoming ceremony, where they reviewed an honor guard of the People's Liberation Army.

But a flower-laying ceremony at the Monument to the People's Heroes, which should have taken place after the Tiananmen review of the colors, was deferred, a diplomat said.

Mr. Habre and his wife were to make a mid-day visit to the Great Wall, located about 100 kilometres (60 miles) from Beijing.

Li Peng Talks With Habre

*OW2706115490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0951 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—State Council Premier Li Peng held talks with Chadian President Hissein Habre at the Diaoyutai State Guest House this morning.

Li Peng said: The international situation is now undergoing tremendous changes. There is a trend toward relaxation in East-West relations, spurring conciliation of regional conflicts. At the same time, hegemonism and power politics have become even more outstanding in their manifestations. In view of the increasingly grim situation confronting the developing countries, it is necessary for them to strengthen their unity and cooperation.

Discussing the unfair and unreasonable international economic relations at present, Li Peng said: They are manifested mainly in the international exchange of unequal values and the heavy burden of debts. The Chinese Government maintains that the developing countries should step up mutual economic assistance and cooperation and make joint efforts to establish a new order of international economic relations.

Li Peng expressed satisfaction with the development of Sino-Chadian relations and spoke highly of the correct domestic and international policies pursued by Chad under the leadership of President Habre.

Li Peng expressed the belief that the current situation in southern Africa is heading in a positive direction and that this is inseparable from the efforts made by Chad.

Habre noted that Chadian-Chinese relations have developed smoothly, adding that his current visit aims to consolidate and enhance the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields. He said that in the current situation, it is essential and natural for Chad to strengthen its relations with China. He also stressed the importance of strengthening unity and cooperation among developing countries.

The two leaders shared identical views on a wide range of international issues. The two sides also had substantial discussions on increasing economic cooperation between the two countries in the future.

Li Peng told Habre: "President Yang Shangkun was hospitalized on 25 June for a minor operation because of acute appendicitis. The operation was very successful. I went to the hospital to see him on 26 June. His condition is good, and he is recuperating. He wanted me to give his best regards to you."

Habre wished Yang Shangkun a quick recovery, and asked Li Peng to convey his regards to Yang Shangkun.

Senior officials from the Chinese and Chadian governments attended the meeting.

Li Comments on Yang's Health

*HK2706103090 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0659 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Report by Li Wei (2621 0251): "Yang Shangkun is Recovering After a One-Hour Operation For Acute Appendicitis"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun was hospitalized the day before yesterday [25 June] for acute appendicitis. The small surgical operation for him was performed smoothly.

This morning, Premier Li Peng told visiting Chadian President Habre that he went to see President Yang in [the] hospital yesterday and found that he was in good condition [qing kuang liang hao 1906 0400 5328 1170] and was recovering.

Vice President Wang Zhen also told President Habre that although Yang Shangkun is at an advanced age, "everything, including his heart, pulse, and blood pressure, is normal after the operation."

For this reason, Yang Shangkun was unable to officiate at the welcoming ceremony and banquet for President Habre. Vice President Wang Zhen and Premier Li Peng replaced him respectively at the two occasions.

Chadian President Habre wished Yang Shangkun a speedy recovery and asked Li Peng to convey his best regards to him.

Banquet for Chad President

*OW2706134790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0948 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng gave a banquet at the Diaoyutai State Guest House this afternoon to warmly welcome Chadian President Haji Hissein Habre, his wife, and members of his delegation.

In his speech at the banquet, Li Peng praised the relentless efforts made by the Chadian Government and

people to defend national independence and sovereignty, promote national reconciliation, and restore and develop the national economy. He praised their progress made under the leadership of President Habre. Li Peng said that in international affairs the Chadian Government has made positive contributions to safeguarding African unity and promoting regional cooperation by pursuing a nonaligned policy and upholding good-neighbornliness.

Touching on the international situation, Li Peng said that positive changes have taken place in the African situation in the past few years. Some hot spots in the African region are gradually being mitigated. Namibian independence marks the completion of the historical mission of decolonizing Africa. The situation in southern Africa is improving. This will undoubtedly favor peace and development in Africa. However, the turbulent and unstable international situation has created new problems and difficulties for Africa and other Third World countries. Africa's economic development has been seriously impeded by the increasingly deteriorating economic environment, the exchange of unequal values, the widening gap between South and North, and the heavy debt burden. In particular, applying power politics in violation of norms of international relations, some powers have crudely interfered in the internal affairs of some developing countries, including African countries, thereby aggravating their predicament. It is gratifying to know that many African countries are earnestly summing up their experiences and charting their own development plans in accordance with reality.

Li Peng said that he believed the African people, who have been ceaselessly working to make themselves strong, will be able to overcome difficulties and perils and continue to advance toward the goal of bringing about a thriving and prosperous Africa.

Li Peng said: "We fully understand and resolutely support the relentless efforts made by African countries to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and develop their national economies. We are ready to work with African countries and other Third World countries to create a new international political and economic order under the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

Li Peng lauded the sincere friendship existing between the peoples of China and Chad and the fruitful results of bilateral cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, culture, and public health. He said that China has consistently valued highly its friendship and cooperation with Chad. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, we are ready to continue to explore and open up new avenues and fields of cooperation in order to complement each other's shortcomings. He believed that the current visit by the president and his wife will boost friendship and cooperation between China and Chad.

In his speech, President Habre praised China as the reliable friend of the peoples of various Third World countries; he said that China is a trustworthy partner and

a symbol of success. He said the people of the Third World have gained confidence, enlightenment, and strength from the Chinese revolution.

He said that relations between China and Africa can be rated as model relations because cooperation between them is healthy, mutually beneficial, mutually trusting, and full of hope.

Habre said that his visit to China shows that both sides desire continued improvement of the friendship, unity, and cooperation between China and Chad.

Habre summed up the current international relations and the characteristics of international trade in these words: Unequal, unfair, despotic, crude, plunder, false, and cheating. He said that in view of this situation, it is essential for Africa to unite with the people of all Third World countries, particularly the great Chinese people, and wage a new joint internationalist struggle to thoroughly transform the existing international relations and to create more fairness, justice, and equality on this earth.

Attending the banquet were Zhu Lin, wife of Premier Li Peng; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the State Council.

Li Tieying Hosts Dinner

*OW2706143090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1403 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Li Tieying hosted a dinner here today [27 June] for Chadian President Hadj Hissein Habre, Mrs. Habre, and their party.

Jiang Zemin on Human Rights

*OW2806095390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0705 GMT 28 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Non-interference in other countries' internal affairs is the most important of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, said general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Jiang Zemin here today [28 June].

In a meeting with the president of Chad, Hadj Hissein Habre, Jiang expressed satisfaction over the development of China-Chad relations.

On international issues, Jiang said that China stands for developing country-to-country relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

He said some people in the world always judge other countries' internal affairs in the light of their own values, violently interfere in others' affairs and want to impose their so-called democracy, freedom and human rights on others. These efforts are doomed to failure, he said.

A country's social system is decided by that country's people according to the development of history and level of economy and culture, he said. No other countries should interfere, he added.

Habre said that at present developing countries are facing a grim situation, so they should strengthen their unity and cooperation.

He stressed that South-South cooperation should be strengthened and developing countries should rely on their own forces.

Attending the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Minister of Public Health Chen Min-zhang.

In the morning, President Habre laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes and paid respects to the remains of Mao Zedong. He also visited the Palace Museum.

Habre Visits Yang Shangkun

*OW2806103390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1015 GMT 28 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Chadian President Hadj Hissein Habre visited Chinese President Yang Shangkun in a Beijing hospital this afternoon [28 June], who had undergone an operation on acute appendicitis.

Habre wished Yang an early recovery.

Thanking Habre for visiting him, Yang said that the visit showed Habre's personal concern for him.

"This also demonstrates the profound friendship between China and Chad," Yang said.

Yang also asked Habre to convey his best wishes to all the Chadian guests now in Beijing.

Habre 'Very Satisfied'

*OW2806111590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1033 GMT 28 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Chadian President Hadj Hissein Habre said here today [28 June] at a press conference that his talks with the Chinese leaders are fruitful and he and the members of the delegation are very satisfied with their China visit.

He said that the visit is included in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and their peoples, adding that it is made in the best conditions.

He said that the visit has contributed to the development of the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields.

He said that his visit is aimed at promoting the friendship between Chad and China and between Africa and China.

Under the current international situation, he said, it is important to strengthen friendship and unity among various countries and peoples, especially between the developing countries.

He said that he also has signed agreements with the Chinese side on economic, cultural and agricultural cooperation.

The fields of cooperation between Chad and China are very broad, he said.

He pointed out that he and the Chinese leaders achieved identity in their views towards international issues during the talks between them.

Qian Weichang Meets Chad Youth Delegation

*OW2706011490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1223 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Qian Weichang, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today [26 June] with a youth delegation from Chad.

The delegation, headed by Abba Ali Kaya, secretary of the Youth Union under the National Union for Independence and Revolution of Chad, arrived here June 25 for a goodwill visit to China.

Madagascar Independence Day Observed

*OW2706000790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1335 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Madagascar Ambassador to China Jean Jacques Maurice and Mrs. Maurice gave a reception here this evening [26 June] at the embassy to mark the 30th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar.

Among the guests present were Chinese State Councillor and Minister in charge of State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Beijing.

Chen Muhua, Delegation Arrive in Madagascar

*OW2606204690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0154 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Antananarivo, June 25 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China led by Vice President Chen Muhua arrived here this afternoon [26 June] for a four-day official visit to Madagascar.

This is the first time a Chinese NPC delegation visits Madagascar since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The delegation is to participate in celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the independence of the island country which falls on June 26.

Earlier, the delegation visited Mauritius. In a press statement made at the airport of Port Louis upon the conclusion of the visit, Chen Muhua said that their visit was crowned with success. The parliaments of the two countries have got to know each other better and the friendly ties between the two peoples have also been strengthened, she added.

After its visit to Madagascar, the delegation will proceed to visit Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Meets President, Prime Minister

OW2806085290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0114 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Antananarivo, June 27 (XINHUA)—Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka hoped here today [28 June] to further promote friendly and cooperative relations between Madagascar and China in the interest of the two peoples.

The president made this statement to a 12-member delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) this afternoon.

He said he also wished to see a stable, prosperous and powerful China.

Chen Muhua, NPC vice president and head of the delegation, conveyed a message from Chinese President Yang Shangkun to Ratsiraka and briefed him on the current political and economic situation in China and the Chinese Government's constant policy on Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Also today, Malagasy Prime Minister Victor Ramahatra met the delegation which arrived here on Monday for a three-day friendly visit.

Earlier, Chen Muhua and delegation members were received by the President of the Malagasy People's National Assembly X. M. Andrianarohijaka. They discussed further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parliaments.

Li Peng Meets Mauritanian Foreign Minister

OW2606155090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1216 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met here today [26 June] with Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party.

Li said that under the current international situation, the Third World countries should strengthen their unity, develop their national economies and oppose various kinds of unjust treatment imposed on them by power politics. He added that they should also make unremitting efforts to set up a new world political and economic order on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Though China is also a developing country with limited economic strength, Li said, it is still willing to do its best to support and help the African countries to show the Chinese people's friendship toward the African people.

Briefing the guests on China's internal situation, Li said China's present political and economic situation is good and the Chinese people are striving to fulfill the four modernizations. He added that the Chinese people will never give up the socialist road.

Didi thanked China for its disinterested support of his country and spoke highly of the smooth bilateral economic cooperation.

Didi also expressed delight over China's achievements.

West Europe

Li Peng Cites 'Lenient Policy' Toward Activists

HK2706150990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Jun 90 p 1

[“Dispatch” by reporter Yang Zidi (2799 1311 6611): “Li Peng Says Lenient Policy Toward Those Who Participated in the Turmoil Last Year Is a Reflection of Growing Stability in China”]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—When meeting on 26 June with Hans Sterren, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Assembly of the FRG, State Council Premier Li Peng said: China hopes all Western politicians of foresight will exercise their wisdom and courage to improve and develop relations between China and Western countries.

He said: “In view of the growing political and economic stability in China, we have taken a more lenient policy toward the people who participated in the turmoil last year. Our doing so is not because of pressure from the West but, on the contrary, is a reflection of the growing stability in China.”

Li Peng said: The FRG is China's largest trading partner in West Europe, and the two countries are maintaining close trade and economic relations between them. China hopes these relations will not be weakened but be further strengthened. China is a force for peace and is facing a heavy task in its modernization.

He said: “We sincerely hope there is a lasting environment of international peace. That is why we have always tried to stay on friendly terms with all countries while sticking to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.”

Li Peng pointed out: Stability is of primary importance to a big developing country with a population of 1.1 billion. From a strategic point of view, China in turmoil will affect world peace and stability.

Sterren said: It is futile to impose sanctions on a country like China. He added that he was confident China is stable.

Comparison of Commentary on German Unification

HK2806041790

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 26 June carries on page 4 a 1,000-character commentary entitled "Differences Remain Despite Progress Made." This item has been compared with the Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION version printed in the 27 June China DAILY REPORT, page 9, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph six, sentence three, reads: At the meeting, Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Shervardnadze proposed a five-year transition period after German unification that includes the rights and responsibility of the four powers during the transitional period, Germany being a member of NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization at the same time, the four powers gradually withdrawing their troops from Berlin and Germany, and the troops of a unified Germany should be limited to 200,000 to 250,000. (supplying additional passage)

Same paragraph, sentence four, reads: Representatives of the four Western countries said that the proposal by the Soviet foreign affairs minister was unacceptable. U.S. Secretary of State Baker said that Germany should gain full sovereignty after unification. However, the proposal of the Soviet Union "limits sovereignty of Germany" and "the effect of such limitation will continue for some years." (supplying additional passages)

Paragraph seven, sentence two, reads: The meeting of NATO foreign ministers held in early July accepted the "nine-point scheme" proposed by U.S. President Bush that includes: Soviet troops may stay in East Germany during the "transitional period," while NATO troops will not be stationed there. (supplying additional passage)

Last paragraph, last sentence, reads: The purpose is to try to maintain its influence and reduce to a minimum any threat to Soviet security. Markus Meckel, chairman of the meeting and foreign minister of Democratic Germany, pointed out: Since the military and political status of a unified Germany is the most difficult problem of the talks, it is not surprising at all for no solution to be reached yet at the current meeting. Because there are still differences of views on this key issue, he said, it can be regarded as progress made to acquire a deeper understanding of the differences of views and seek possible ways to resolve them. (supplying additional passages)

Latin America & Caribbean**Parliamentary Delegation Ends Nicaraguan Visit**OW2806043890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0616 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Managua, June 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese National People's Congress delegation, headed by its standing committee member Gu Ming, ended its four-day visit and left here today [26 June] for China.

During the visit the delegation met with the directorate and foreign affairs commission of the Nicaraguan national assembly as well as leaders of several Nicaraguan political parties.

The delegation arrived on June 21 in Managua and met with President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro Monday [25 June].

This is the first time that a Chinese parliamentary delegation visits Nicaragua since the establishment of the new Nicaraguan National Assembly on April 24.

Political & Social

Presidential Decree Replaces Agriculture Minister

OW2806114290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1059 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—PRC Presidential Decree

No. 30

In accordance with the decision of the 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on 28 June 1990, the following removal and appointment are made:

1. He Kang is removed from the post of agriculture minister.
2. Liu Zhongyi is appointed to the post of agriculture minister.

[Signed] Yang Shangkun, President of the PRC

[Dated] 28 June 1990

Prominent Shanghai Author To 'Be Released'

HK2806034090 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Jun 90 pp 1, 11

[By Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] Prominent Shanghai author and critic, Wang Ruowang, who was arrested in September for his alleged involvement in last year's democracy movement, will be released from police detention in the near future, sources in the city said last night.

A senior member of the municipal government confirmed that Wang's case was being considered sympathetically, although he refused to say when or if the 72-year-old writer would be released.

However, the reformist mayor of Shanghai, Mr Zhu Rongji, said during his recent visit to Hong Kong that only a handful of Shanghai residents involved in the movement were still in detention and all would be released shortly.

Wang is being relatively well looked after and is allowed regular visits from his wife, Ms Yang Zi. He has also been allowed out of detention on a number of occasions to receive medical treatment at a local hospital, according to a friend of the family.

A report in the Beijing-controlled WEN WEI PO yesterday claimed other activists in the movement such as student leader Wang Dan, social scientist Cao Siyuan and literary critic Liu Xiaobo were also being given lenient treatment.

Those prisoners suffering from illnesses had been given the best medical treatment, the paper said.

For example, the avant garde constitutional scholar Yu Haocheng, who is suffering from heart disease and gall

stones, has been admitted to local hospitals for treatment on a number of occasions and allowed to recuperate at the prestigious Fuxing Hospital.

Journalist Gao Yu and political theorist Wu Jiaxiang had been allowed out of prison for one-day visits to their families, the report said.

Wang Dan and Liu Xiaobo, who are near the top of the Communist Party's hit list, were nevertheless allowed visits from their families during the Spring Festival this year, it added.

Liu's wife told friends her husband was looking relaxed and well and had even put on weight.

The maverick critic, famed for his abrasive attacks on the literary establishment, had asked his wife to bring him works by classical Chinese scholars such as Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi, friends said.

Diplomatic sources in Beijing said that at the seventh Central Committee plenum temporarily scheduled for late September or early October, party leaders would reconsider what to do with the estimated thousands of dissident and political activists still under detention.

Fang's Release Said 'To Split Up' Activists

HK2806034690 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Jun 90 pp 1, 11

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] A senior elder in the Chinese Communist Party has claimed that a major reason for freeing dissident astrophysicist Professor Fang Lizhi was to "split up and disintegrate" the overseas democracy movement, according to Chinese sources.

The sources said yesterday that the patriarch pointed out while making the decision to release professor Fang earlier this month, that China would be in a position to "kill two birds with one stone".

"Releasing Fang will help solve the problem of sanctions imposed on China by the West," the elder reportedly said.

"Equally important, Fang's exile in the West will render the overseas democracy movement multi-faceted and (Beijing can) more easily split and disintegrate it."

The sources said the patriarch had earlier received a report on the activities of the "counter-revolutionary" overseas democracy movement from his aides and secretaries.

"The elder is satisfied that 'anti-Chinese' overseas organisations, like the Paris-based Federation for Democracy in China and the New York-based Alliance for a Democratic China are on the point of disintegration because of severe splits in their leadership," the sources said.

"He believes that Fang's joining the democracy organisations would aggravate their problem of factionalism and the anti-Chinese movement would crumble without the Communist Party firing a shot."

In an interview last night, however, the chairman of the Federation for Democracy in China (FDC), Mr Yan Jiaqi, claimed that Professor Fang's release would unify, not split, the dissident movement.

"Mr Fang's release is the best news for the movement," he said. "He will create a grand union of all dissident forces abroad."

Mr Yan, a former Chinese Academy of Social Sciences political scientist who once advised ousted party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang, said he and other FDC leaders hoped Professor Fang would found a broad-based political party that would incorporate the FDC, the Alliance for a Democratic China (ADC) and other overseas dissident organisations.

"I fully support Mr Fang to be the head of such a party," Mr Yan said at his Paris apartment.

Mr Yan added that Professor Fang's statement upon leaving China that he would not engage in any anti-Chinese activities should not preclude him from joining the overseas democratic movement.

"Mr Fang's pro-democracy activities in China were never anti-Chinese," Mr Yan said. "And certainly, the activities of the FDC and other dissident organisations overseas are not anti-Chinese but patriotic."

Another FDC spokesman said yesterday that the organisation had already forwarded a letter to Professor Fang expressing the desire that a meeting be held in the near future.

"Mr Fang needs a period of rest," he said. "Moreover, we also consider the fact that his son is still in Beijing."

Western diplomats said yesterday, however, that they did not discount the possibility that Professor Fang joining the democracy movement might exacerbate the already serious leadership problems in many dissident organisations.

"In spite of marathon negotiations, the FDC and the ADC have failed to merge," a Western diplomat said.

"Within the FDC itself, factionalism is rife. The failure of Tiananmen Square leader Chai Ling to join it is a sign that many stars in the movement do not see eye to eye."

In his interview, however, Mr Yan said Ms Chai's husband, student leader Mr Feng Congde, had already indicated his willingness to join the FDC and that he was confident that Ms Chai would follow suit.

The FDC is scheduled to hold its second annual conference in San Francisco in late September, when a new leadership corps will be elected.

Ms Chai and other prominent dissidents who are not yet FDC members have been invited to participate in the conference.

Mr Yan, who is not running for a second term, said the problem of factions in the FDC was not serious.

"Various leaders have different points of view about politics, but this is to be expected of any democratic political organisation," he said. "Our only problem is a division of views on a few appointments (of senior FDC staff)."

Meanwhile, new evidence has emerged that Professor Fang may face serious constraints even if he is keen to take part in the overseas democracy movement.

The U.S. State Department spokeswoman, Ms Margaret Tutwiler, said yesterday that after being allowed to leave their embassy refuge and travelling by U.S. embassy car to the airport on Monday, Professor Fang and his wife, Ms Li Shuxian, were interviewed briefly by Chinese officials and journalists.

She was unable to give details of the interview, the first occasion Chinese officials had access to the Fangs since they had taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy on June 5 last year.

"The Chinese authorities probably extracted a promise from Mr Fang and his wife not to take part in any political activity in Britain or other Western countries," a diplomatic source said. "Threats against the couple might have been issued."

Analysts do not expect Professor Fang to join any political grouping or take part in politics so long as their younger son, Mr Fang Ze, is still in Beijing.

In a statement yesterday the British Foreign Office said Professor Fang and his wife were resting at an undisclosed location in Britain and would probably address the media at a later date.

"I imagine at some stage he will speak to the media but that decision will be left up to him," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Royal Society, the academic body that invited Professor Fang to Britain and is understood to be looking after him and his wife, said he got "a good night's sleep and is now resting".

Professor Fang has accepted a post as a visiting fellow at Cambridge University, but officials could not say when he would be starting the job.

Beijing Student Reactions to Fang's Departure

*HK2806050690 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
28 Jun 90 p 46*

[*"Special Dispatch" from Beijing: "Beijing University Students Pay Attention to Developments in Fang Lizhi's Case by Listening to Foreign Radio Broadcasts"*]

[Text] The news about famous Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi and his wife being allowed to "go abroad to seek medical treatment" did not evoke strong reactions on the campus of Beijing University but the students were aware of and paid attention to developments in the case.

A Beijing University student said that the campus has been quiet during the last two days. Although Fang Lizhi and his wife used to have close relations with students at this university, few people discuss their recent departure for a foreign country in classrooms or in dormitories.

However, this student said that because the information provided by the official media was very limited, most students listened to foreign radio broadcasts in the evening and knew more clearly about developments in the case.

Fang Lizhi's second son, Fang Zhe, has not shown himself recently on the Beijing University campus. He graduated from the Physics Department of Beijing Teachers' University this year.

Final-year students at Beijing University had completed their graduation examinations and had been required to leave the school. Thus, only second and third year students, and some graduate students, are now on campus and they are all facing examinations. Recently, the students were deeply engrossed in watching the World Cup soccer matches. Every night, a lot of students sat around the television sets in the dormitories to watch the televised football matches all night long. From time to time, some people threw little bottles outside the dormitories to give vent to their emotions.

According to some students, after the rally on the eve of the first anniversary of the "4 June" incident, the school authorities tightened management in the student dormitories and the students did not take any more radical action. Li Mingqi, the student who addressed the rally, was punished by the school authorities by recording a major demerit but he was not arrested. However, a philosophy department student who was investigated earlier was put under detention by the department concerned on the first anniversary of the "4 June" incident.

In addition, according to official reference material for internal circulation, on the eve of the first anniversary of the "4 June" incident, a shooting incident occurred outside the gates of Zhongnanhai. That night, one person passed the gates of Zhongnanhai riding a motorcycle and fired two shots at the guards. No one was killed or wounded in the incident, and no one has been arrested for this. This case is now circulating inside the Beijing University campus.

355 'Law-Breakers' Still in Custody in Beijing

OW1806112990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1122 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)—Three hundred and fifty-five law-breakers involved in the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion last year remain under detention in Beijing, according to Zhang Husheng, spokesman of the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at a news conference here today.

The spokesman said that by June 6, public security departments had released 860 offenders involved in the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing.

Editorial on CPC's Policy Toward Students Abroad

HK2806063590 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The CPC Places High Hopes on the Chinese Students Studying Abroad"]

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin recently wrote a letter to nine students in California University, mentioning the "Beijing incident" and other issues. Some people thought that Jiang's letter was written to some Chinese students studying in the United States, but after XINHUA published the full text of the letter, it was known that those who received the letter were all American students. The American students were concerned about China's situation and hoped to understand China. They expressed the American people's concern about the Chinese people. As a leader of China's ruling party, Jiang Zemin naturally replied to them and explained the occurrences in China in order to clarify some misunderstandings caused by some news media and to promote the mutual understanding and friendly exchanges between the Chinese and American peoples.

Jiang Zemin sincerely pointed out that some news media in the West had re-examined their coverage about the "Beijing incident" and acknowledged the incorrectness of their reports. China welcomes this attitude. China's selection of a social system is the affair and right of the Chinese people themselves, just like the selection of a social system in the United States is the affair and right of the American people. China and the United States have different values, but the differences in values did not prevent the two countries from restoring and developing their relations after their relations were cut off for many years, because China and the United States shared common interests in many important fields. First, both countries need to safeguard world peace, especially peace in the Asian-Pacific region. Second, both sides need to develop economic relations and trade, as this will be beneficial to both sides. Third, the people in both countries hope to develop friendship.

In the long run, the development of Sino-U.S. friendly relations represents the general tendency of the times. If

such friendly relations are maintained and developed, both countries will be benefited; if relations are worsened, both countries will incur losses. All statesmen with insight certainly will not hope to see China fall apart and be bogged down in turmoil. If there is turmoil in China, there would be no tranquility in Asia. The consequent refugee problem alone would become a tough problem for the neighboring countries. China would become weaker if the country is split up, and the balance of strength in Asia would also be upset. It would be hard to say whether the situation before World War II would reappear in Asia.

At present, some organizations outside China are trying to create turmoil in China, but the Chinese people, including young people and students, are patriotic and will not accept their ideas.

China always trusts the vast number of young intellectuals, and gives play to their role as a vital new force in the process of modernization. China is carrying out the reform and opening policy. In order to assimilate the advanced science and technology developed in capitalist society, in recent years, China sent a large number of students to study in foreign countries. After they accomplish their studies and return to the motherland to participate in national construction, they will play a major role in promoting reform and opening up. Therefore, all people of Chinese origin and foreign friends who endorse and support China's cause of reform and opening up and hope for China's regeneration will not create obstacles to the return of the Chinese students studying abroad and will not add difficulties to their communication with the motherland.

In his reply letter to the American students, Jiang Zemin said that some Chinese students in foreign countries participated in demonstrations because they were not unaware of the facts, and we will not place any blame on them. This showed a positive attitude for seeking communication and understanding, and was favorable to removing the misgivings of the Chinese students in foreign countries. So long as there is sincere communication, the misunderstanding will be gradually removed.

In the "Beijing incident," China paid a heavy cost. The Chinese people now need to eliminate the negative impact of the incident as soon as possible so as to make new advances. If they do not sum up the experience and if they continue to be entangled in the disputes, they will get nowhere and will not be able to seize the favorable opportunities for the four modernizations and for China's rapid development. Jiang Zemin indicated: "Through that incident, we gained experience. We did not blame the students but just more seriously improve our work." The positive attitude of the CPC will help remove various unstable factors. The party's serious effort to improve its work will include the correction of various errors in the course of reform and opening up and the adoption of measures to smooth down the people's feelings and arousing the work enthusiasm of the masses.

At present, Beijing is formulating a series of policies for students studying abroad in order to unite them and win them over. Their work and livelihood will be properly arranged after they return to China so that their role can be brought into better play in modernization construction. It is hoped that all people who hope for China's regeneration will give wholehearted support to this.

Report Views Chen Yun's Health Condition

*HK2806022590 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
28 Jun 90 p 2*

[“Special report”: “Chen Yun's Health Condition Is ‘Normal,’ According to His Wife Yu Ruomu”]

[Text] Senior CCP statesman Chen Yun is a permanent invalid. Not long ago, foreign newspapers even carried reports of the deterioration of his condition. However, what is his actual situation? Speaking to the writer of this report about Chen Yun's health condition, his wife, Yu Ruomu said: "(Chen Yun's) condition is normal."

Yu Ruomu told the writer of this report about Chen Yun's recent situation when she attended the 262nd founding anniversary celebration of the "Laoboyun Hall" of Yunnan a few days ago. Yu Ruomu, who is quite knowledgeable about medicines, said that Laoboyun Hall was an old medicine shop mainly engaged in producing the renowned "Boyunding" eye medication.

Jiang Visits Joint Ventures in Shunde, Guangdong

*HK2806073990 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Jun 90 p 1*

[Report by Li Erkuan: “Jiang Zemin Inspects Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures in Shunde County, Guangdong”]

[Text] Shunde, 27 Jun—On 25 June, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, visited Shunde County, county of Overseas Chinese, and inspected various enterprises funded with the three kinds of capital.

On the morning of the 25th, accompanied by Lin Ruo and Ye Xuanping, Jiang Zemin and other officials visited the Guangdong Gas Appliance Development Company Limited, a Sino-foreign joint venture set up in Shunde County. They were warmly welcomed by company director Li Shaoquan, general manager He Fuwen, and other staff and workers. When he got out of the car, he went, despite the hot weather, right into the product showroom. He was excited to see that the company produces various sorts of gas stoves and water heaters. Then he went into the company's general assembly section where modern and automatic equipment were functioning as usual, and he watched very carefully how the computerized and fully automatic bending pipes functioning. When he finished all this, he happily wrote down his name in the guestbook.

In the afternoon, General Secretary Jiang Zemin visited the Lunjiao Township Jewelry and Diamond Processing Factory, which is jointly run by Lunjiao Township, Shunde, and Hong Kong's Chow Tai Fook Group. Jiang Zemin and other officials inspected various gold and diamond products in the showroom. They also visited the processing section where he encouraged staff and workers to work hard. Afterward, Jiang Zemin visited the Xianhua Electric Appliance Factory, which is a joint venture of Beijiao Township and Hong Kong Shell Electric Appliance Industry Group and is China's largest factory that produces ceiling fans. Last year, the company turned out 2.4 million fans worth 330 million yuan, and earned 37 million yuan from exports, representing increases of 32 percent, 37 percent, and 23 percent, respectively, over the previous year. When visiting the production lines of this factory, Jiang Zemin paid special attention to the automatic wire-rolling equipment and praised it for being advanced and highly efficient and for its quality.

Wang Renzhong Meets Taiwan Politicians

HK2706065990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jun 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Wang Chi (3769 3589); "Wang Renzhong Meets With Mainland Investigation Group of Taiwan Politicians and Economists"]

[Text] Beijing 21 June (RENMIN RIBAO)—National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong has met with the Mainland Investigation Group of Taiwan Politicians and Economists at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Wang Renzhong welcomed the investigation group's visit to the mainland. He said that the closer ties between Taiwan and the mainland, the deeper understanding between the two sides, are a great help to the reunification of the motherland. Ties between Taiwan and the mainland have gradually increased in recent years; however, Taiwan compatriots are still under restrictions of the Taiwan authorities in making investments in Mainland China, and it can be very difficult for mainland compatriots to visit Taiwan. Wang Renzhong pointed out that China's reunification is the trend of the times. Mainland China has proposed the conception of "one country, two systems" as a solution to the Taiwan issue. This will not violate the interests of anybody in Taiwan, and Taiwan compatriots should set their minds at ease. He said that reunification is favorable to Taiwan, as well as the mainland and the Chinese nation. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the people of Taiwan would work hard together to realize the peaceful reunification of China at an earliest possible date.

Wang Renzhong feted the investigation group in the wake of the meeting.

Participating in the meeting were responsible persons of relevant departments Cheng Siyuan, Song Demin, Wan Shaofeng, Yang Chengmin, Jing Suping, and Zhu Zuolin.

Vice Minister of Finance Discusses Rich Counties

OW2706042290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0739 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—China has 138 counties with financial revenues each exceeding 100 million yuan, a government official said here today [26 June].

Chi Haibin, vice-minister of finance, told a meeting that such rich counties used to be concentrated in developed regions such as the east coast but have now spread to 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

He said not only economically developed regions, but also some ethnic minority areas have rich counties.

He said that China has tided over its most difficult period and the economy is turning for the better.

But, he said, some problems still remain, such as sluggish markets, poor economic performance and shortage of funds.

Zou Jiahua Urges Safety With Explosives, Firearms

OW2706180890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1238 GMT 27 Jun 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Mao Lei (3029 4320) and XINHUA reporter Zhou Lixian]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—The State Council today held a telephone conference calling on all localities and departments throughout the country to take further measures to improve the safe management of explosives, firearms, and ammunition. The conference arranged for a nationwide inspection and rectification of the organizations that produce, store, sell, transport, or use explosives, firearms, and ammunition, to be conducted before the Asian Games. It also called on all localities to concentrate on recovering any explosives, firearms, and ammunition scattered in society.

State Councillor Zou Jiahua emphatically pointed out during the conference: To improve the safe management of explosives, firearms, and ammunition is a very important task of great significance to the political and economic stability and public order in the country. It is an important measure to ensure public security during the Asian Games and the 41st National Day.

On behalf of the State Council, Vice Minister of Public Security Gu Linfang addressed the conference. He discussed some major problems concerning the management of explosives, firearms, and ammunition. He said: Explosives, firearms, and ammunition have been stolen or are missing. This situation is very conspicuous and poses a serious threat to social order. The number of

criminal cases involving people using explosives and guns is constantly rising, creating extremely serious harm. Some organizations, in violation of safe management regulations, are producing, storing, marketing, transporting, or using explosives, firearms, and ammunition without authorization. It is common for management regulations to not be strictly enforced, nor for proper safety precautions to be taken.

Gu Linfang presented the State Council's opinion on taking further measures to improve the safe management of explosives, firearms, and ammunition. He pointed out: Governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership, and organize and coordinate all the departments concerned to bear the responsibility for whatever is in their charge, to perform their duties, to cooperate with each other, and to implement a strict responsibility system. From now on, the leadership concerned should shoulder the blame for the mismanagement of explosives, firearms, and ammunition, and for relevant cases or accidents caused by failure to abide by the law or due to neglect of duty.

Gu Linfang made concrete arrangements for inspecting and rectifying the organizations concerned and for recovering explosives, firearms, and ammunition. He particularly pointed out: Public security organs at all levels should join the judicial organs in dealing severe blows at serious criminals, and fully perform their duties. It is necessary to ensure speedy trials and harsh verdicts according to law in dealing with serious criminals who steal or forcibly seize firearms and ammunition, set off explosives, or plot to hijack aircraft, motor vehicles, or ships. It is also necessary to deal resolute blows at criminals who illegally produce, sell, or smuggle firearms, ammunition, or explosives, and to investigate the source of those articles.

Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, presided over today's conference. The responsible persons concerned of all State Council departments, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate attended the telephone conference.

Quality of CPC Members Said Improved

*OW2806115990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0948 GMT 28 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—The overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today that the quality of the members of the Chinese Communist Party has improved in the past year since the party started overhauling its structure.

The paper said the party members have become the backbone elements of the socialist modernization drive.

It quoted a party official from the Organization Department of the party's Central Committee as saying that the total number of party members had reached more than 49 million by the end of 1989.

Last year, it said, the party admitted 1,135,000 new members, and 427,000 of them were model workers from different walks of life.

Conference on Party Building Opens in Liaoning

*SK2806052990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 25 Jun 90*

[Text] A conference on the study of party-building theories and on maintaining contacts through correspondence, which was sponsored by the Party Building Research Magazine of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, opened in Dalian on 25 June. Gao Yang, Guo Feng, and Song Li, members of the Central Advisory Commission, attended and addressed the conference.

Attending the conference were comrades from the organization departments of 20 provincial, city, and regional party committees throughout the country. Shang Wen, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, and Bi Xizhen, secretary of the Dalian City party committee, attended the conference.

CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting Opens

*OW2606193490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0824 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—The 11th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opened here today [26 June].

Wang Rengzhong, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, on behalf of Chairman Li Xian-nian addressed the meeting to communicate the spirit of the national work meeting on the united front.

He said that Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin had made an important speech summing up the practical experience of China's united front work in line with the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Wang noted that Jiang's speech, which clearly explained the principles and tasks of the united front, is a programmatic document for united front work.

United Front Work To Be Discussed

*HK2706033290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Jun 90 p 1*

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The country's top political advisory body—the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)—opened its National Committee's 11th Standing Committee Session in Beijing yesterday.

The five-day session will put the discussion of China's united front work on the top of its agenda.

CHINA DAILY has learned that during the meeting about 300 National Committee members of the CPPCC will discuss China's united front work in the "new historical period" as proposed by Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin earlier this month.

PEOPLE'S DAILY has said in an editorial that the united front work of the Communist Party of China is still a "magic weapon which is of strategic importance in the modernization drive."

It pointed out that without a wide patriotic united front embracing the great majority of the people of the Chinese nation, it would be impossible to build socialism with its own characteristics and achieve the reunification of the motherland.

Also on the agenda of the meeting is a report to be made by Ding Guangen, an alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CPC's Central Committee, who will speak on the Party's stance towards the Taiwan issue.

The CPPCC is a broad patriotic united front organization led by the Communist Party of China.

Major decisions concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood are made by the National People's Congress, China's legislative body, on the basis of consultations and discussions with the CPPCC.

NPC Standing Committee Members View Issues

Public Order

*OW2706150590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1012 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) today called on public security organs to rely on the people and arouse the masses to action to solve the crime problem.

They made the call at the 14th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee today after hearing a report on public security work and public order presented by Wang Fang, minister of public security.

The report said that the law and order situation is basically stable.

Chen Suiheng said that to solve the problem of law and order "we should not only take strong measures against criminal offenders, but also practise the policy of combining the efforts of the public security departments and the masses."

Zhang Shiwang said that penalties for criminal acts have been too light in the past. He appealed for an amendment to the criminal law in this regard.

Flag, Budget Reports

*OW2706203390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1213 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—The on-going 14th meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee convened here today in full session.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Wan Li and the committee's vice chairmen, including Rong Yiren, who just returned from abroad, attended the session, presided over by Vice Chairwoman Lei Jieqiong.

Participants listened to reports on the draft national flag law and the examination of the final state accounts for 1989.

Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, explained the revised draft of the national flag law and suggested its approval.

Li Peng, vice chairman of the NPC Finance and Economic Committee, delivered the report on the examination of the final state accounts for 1989.

Calling the 1989 state budget basically satisfactory, Vice Chairman Li said his committee suggested the approval of both the final state accounts for 1989 and the report on the accounts given by State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian.

Some members of the NPC Standing Committee voiced opinions on other issues, including public security, the protection of the rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of nationals living abroad.

Law To Protect Minors

*OW2706203190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1226 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—A National People's Congress [NPC] deputy today called for the formulation of a law to guarantee the healthy growth of minors, noting that minors are increasingly becoming involved in criminal cases.

Professor Yang Lieyu, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, made the proposal in his discussion at the 14th session of the 7th NPC Standing Committee at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The professor suggested that the provinces, autonomous regions and major cities enact local rules and regulations to meet the immediate need to protect minors in advance of a national law.

Yang said that in this way localities would provide legal channels for issues concerning minors and accumulate experience that could be used to develop a national law.

Professor Yang, also vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said the legislation for minors should follow the

principle of protection, education, redemption and helping errant minors to change through persuasion.

Yang said that the number of minors committing crimes is increasing, and that more juveniles are resorting to criminal means normally associated with adults.

He attributed this tendency mainly to "the influence of bourgeois ideas, the vestiges of the feudal ideology and the decadent thinking of the exploiting classes".

"It is also because of shortcomings and mistakes in educating minors and the failure to meet their needs materially and culturally," he added.

Yang urged further study of the root causes and methods used by juveniles in committing crimes in order to create suitable countermeasures. "This is a systematic social project," he noted.

Yang also suggested that a national network covering families, schools and society be set up to prevent minors from committing crimes. "Parents should not ignore the moral education of their children while attaching great importance to their intellectual development," he added.

Copyright Law

*OW2806094890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0808 GMT 20 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)—At the ongoing 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] today, Song Rufen, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, made a report on the results of examining the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft) by the Law Committee.

He said: The draft copyright law was examined by the 11th and 12th meetings of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. The Law Committee; the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee; and the Legislative Affairs Commission have also invited leaders of relevant departments, localities, and a number of legal experts to five discussion meetings, and have sent out copies of the draft law to various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and relevant central departments in order to solicit their opinions. The Law Committee held several meetings, on 26, 28, 29, and 30 May and on 14 June, to examine the draft copyright law in accordance with the opinions of members of the NPC Standing Committee and the NPC Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, as well as of local authorities, departments, and legal experts.

Song Rufen said: The Law Committee holds that it is essential to formulate this law in order to protect the copyrights of literary, artistic, and scientific works; boost the development and prosperity of socialist cultural and scientific undertakings; and strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual and material civilization. The draft is

basically practicable. At the same time, the Law Committee has made some suggestions for revision.

Song Rufen said: The Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee; some NPC Standing Committee members; and local leaders have suggested that the law should place emphasis on works that benefit the building of a socialist spiritual and material civilization and encourage the creation of works that serve socialism and the people, and that the law should not protect salacious works. Therefore, the Law Committee has suggested that Article 1 be revised as follows: "This law is enacted to protect the copyrights of literary, artistic, and scientific works; encourage the creation and dissemination of works that benefit the building of a socialist spiritual and material civilization; and boost the development and prosperity of socialist cultural and scientific undertakings." At the same time, the following provision is added: "Works that are banned from publication according to law do not have copyrights and shall not be protected by this law."

He said: Article 10 of the draft stipulates: Unless it is otherwise stipulated by this law, the copyright of a work belongs to its author. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the author is the person whose signature appears on the work. Some committee members and departments have suggested that since some works are created by a corporate unit or a noncorporate unit, the law should stipulate that corporate or noncorporate units may also become authors. Therefore, the Law Committee has suggested that two paragraphs be added to this article as the second and third paragraphs: "The citizen who creates works of literature and art is the author." "With regard to works that are created through the sponsorship of corporate or noncorporate units, which represent the will of corporate or noncorporate units, and which are placed under the responsibility of corporate or noncorporate units, the corporate or noncorporate units shall be taken as their authors."

Song Rufen said: Article 12 of the draft stipulates: With regard to works created by a person as required by his post or work duties, unless otherwise stipulated by laws and statutes or otherwise bound by contracts, the copyright of the works belongs to the author, but the unit to which the author belongs has the right to use, without compensation and without the author's permission, the works within the scope of its normal business activities. Some committee members and departments have pointed out that the circumstances involved in the creation of works required by work duties in different trades vary and that the authors of works created as required by work duties should enjoy only the right of signature, while other rights, such as the copyright, should be exercised by corporate or noncorporate units. Therefore, the Law Committee has suggested that a new paragraph be added to this article as the second paragraph: "With regard to works created as required by work duties, the author will enjoy the right of signature, while other rights, such as the copyright, will be enjoyed by the corporate or noncorporate units, which may give

awards to the author. This is subject to the following conditions: 1) Works such as movies, television programs, maps, designs, computer software, and large sculptures that are created as a result of work duties by using primarily the material and technological conditions and resources of a corporate or noncorporate unit and that are placed under its responsibility; 2) works that are created as a result of work duties stipulated by laws and administrative decrees or bound by contracts which stipulate that the copyright belongs to the corporate or noncorporate units."

He said: In accordance with the opinions of some committee members and departments, the Law Committee has suggested that the following provision be added: In dealing with copyright violations such as plagiarism, publishing books in violation of others' publishing rights, and creating and selling artistic works by falsifying signatures, the violators shall be subject to a civil action, and copyright administrations may implement administrative measures, such as confiscation of illegal profits and fines, against the violators.

Over 44,000 Bribery, Corruption Cases Handled

HK2706055790 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1240 GMT 26 Jun 90

[“China's Procuratorial Organs Handle Over 40,000 Corruption and Bribery Cases”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—According to the news from a national meeting of procuratorial chiefs held here on 26 June, from January to May this year China's procuratorial organs handled 44,500 corruption and bribery cases, and about 23,400 cases were put on files.

Investigating and handling major cases is the work focus of procuratorial organs. During the last five months, they have put on file 6,063 major cases involving over 10,000 yuan and 529 major cases involving cadres at the county and sectional levels.

Liu Fuzhi, chief prosecutor of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, demanded at today's meeting that all procuratorial organs continue to combat corruption and bribery and do a good job during the ongoing “severe crackdown.”

Over the past month, about 340,000 people have visited a Beijing exhibition of nationwide procuratorial organs cracking down on corruption and bribery. Huang Huoqing, 90-year-old former chief prosecutor of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Chief of Staff General Chi Haotian; and Naval Political Commissar General Li Yaowen also visited the exhibition. In the visitors book Chi Haotian wrote: “It is gratifying that you have removed evils for the people” in praise of procuratorial organs. Some visitors wrote in the visitors book urging procuratorial organs to investigate and handle corruption and bribery cases as early as possible.

Security Official Cites Increasing Drug Crimes

HK2706133590 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0841 GMT 26 June 90

[“China's Anti-Drug Trafficking Task Increasingly Heavy”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 June (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chinese Public Security Vice Minister Yu Lei said here today at a seminar for the “International Day for the Prohibition of Narcotic Drug Abuses and Illegal Trafficking,” that drug problems in China have become much more serious than several years earlier as a result of the infiltration in the country by international drug traffickers. Chinese public security organs will step up international cooperation to bring international drug traffickers to justice.

According to the Chinese Narcotic Administration and the office of the Drug Prohibition Coordination Council, last year Chinese public security and customs departments seized a total of 289 kg of opium and 559 kg of heroin, which represent respectively a 12.5 percent and 200 percent increase from the previous year.

Yu Lei claimed that, as southeast China borders on the major drug source the “Golden Triangle,” drug crimes are characterized by increasing cases of bulk trafficking of refined drugs and those in which drug rings smuggle vast quantities of drugs from the “Golden Triangle” to Hong Kong and Macao via China. Last year, public security organs nationwide cracked 547 drug trafficking cases and arrested 749 Chinese and foreign drug traffickers. Almost all of the big heroin cases involved overseas delivery attempts. This March, an operation commanded by the Public Security Ministry cracked a large-scale multinational drug trafficking case. Ten Hong Kong, Burmese, and Macao drug traffickers and 41 from within the country were arrested, 221.3 kg of heroin and 1.6 million yuan of drug money were seized, together with seven shotguns, 500 or so bullets, and a number of vehicles and communications equipment. It was the largest drug seizure in China in the last 40 years.

Yu Lei believes that the current drug problem is no longer isolated or confined to individual countries or regions, but one closely connected with illegal international drug activities. The anti-drug mission of the international community, as well as China's struggle with drug crimes, is of a long-term nature. Chinese public security organs will continue to strengthen their investigating, intercepting, and reconnoitering abilities, raise the overall anti-drug work standards, actively participate in and make use of international—multilateral and bilateral—cooperation, and bring to justice international drug traffickers.

Dr (Keirn) of WHO's Beijing office, the U.N. Development Planning Agency's delegate in Beijing David (Lockwood), and delegates from 150 concerned units attended the seminar jointly held by the Ministries of

Public Health, Foreign Affairs, and Public security, and the General Administration of Customs.

Leniency Given to Embezzlers Who Surrendered

*OW2606194590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1410 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—The majority of 25,500 embezzlers and graft takers who have surrendered to the police since last August have received lenient treatment, according to Liu Fuzhi, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Of 16,500 people involved in embezzlement and bribery cases dealt with by the procuratorate by May, 12,900 have been exempted from prosecution.

Liu said this is the result of a special situation.

In the first five months of this year, the procuratorate accepted and heard more than 44,500 cases of embezzling and bribery, a 40 percent increase over the same period last year.

The chief procurator called on the country's procurators to pay special attention to facts while hearing economic cases.

XINHUA Series on Minority Peoples Continues

Mongolian Nationality

*OW2806055990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0704 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[From "Knowledge About China" series: Number 37 in series]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—The Mongolian nationality, with a population of 3.41 million, are mainly found in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Gansu, and Qinghai provinces.

The Mongolian nationality has its own language, which belongs to the Altaic language family. Its written form was created in the 13th century.

Animal husbandry is their major economic pursuit.

The Mongolian nationality has made great achievements in history, literature, linguistics, medical science, and geography. "The Secret History of the Mongols" written in the middle of the 13th century is a historical and literary masterpiece.

Horse racing, archery, and wrestling are their favorite sports. "Haolaibao" is a traditional singing art, and a horse-headed lyre is the typical Mongolian musical instrument.

Most Mongolian people believe in lamaism.

Miao Nationality

*OW2806053090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0716 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[From "Knowledge About China" series beginning on 16 Apr: Number 38 in series]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)— The Miao nationality, with a population of 5.03 million, is mainly distributed in Guizhou, Yunnan, Hunan, Sichuan, Hubei, Guangdong, and Hainan provinces, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The Miao have their own language, which got a Latin script in 1956. Due to a long history of intercourse with the Han nationality, a great number of Miao people can speak and write the Han language.

The Miao mainly engage in agriculture, but also hunt. They are famous for their handicrafts, such as embroidery, weaving, paper cutting, and ornament making. Their wax printing has a history of more than 1,000 years.

The staple food of the Miao nationality is rice, but they also eat maize, sweet potatoes, and wheat, and like to drink wine.

The Miao traditionally are animists and ancestor worshippers. Their major festival is "Xisong" (worshipping the ancestors), which is held in late autumn every year. They also like bull-fighting. The reed-pipe is a typical Miao musical instrument.

Mulam Nationality

*OW2806033590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0740 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[From "Knowledge About China" series beginning on 16 Apr: Number 39 in series]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)— The Mulam nationality, with a population of over 90,000, mainly lives in Luocheng County in south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It has its own spoken language but no written form. Most of the Mulam people know the Han and Zhuang languages, and use Han characters.

The Mulams are mainly engaged in agriculture, cultivating rice, maize, legumes, peanuts, and cotton. Since liberation in 1949, their cultivating technology, variety of crops, and production means have developed to a high level.

The mountainous areas in which the Mulams live are rich in coal. They use a mixture of coal dust and white sand to bake jars for cooking, which is a unique traditional craft.

The Mulams like to wear blue clothes and celebrate festivals all the year round except October and November. Their major festival is the "Yifan" Harvest Festival which is held every three years.

They are also fond of singing folk songs and opera.

The staple foods of the Mulam nationality are rice, maize, and potatoes. It is forbidden for them to eat cats or snakes.

Nu Nationality

OW2806113690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0645 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—(This is the 41st in the series "Knowledge About China", which began April 16—editor)

The Nu nationality, with a population of 23,000, is mainly distributed along the Nu and Lanchang Rivers in Yunnan Province. They have their own spoken language. As a result of long-time association with the Lisu nationality, most Nu people know the Lisu language.

In the past, the economic development of the Nu community was slow and imbalanced. Part of the Nu nationality was as advanced as those of the local Han, Bai and Naxi nationalities, but the rest kept many traits of primitive society. Since 1949, the lives and economies of the two parts have improved greatly.

The Nus mainly engage in agriculture, but also make some handicrafts and do some commercial business. In the past few years rich mineral deposits have been found in the area where the Nus live.

The staple diet of the Nu nationality includes maize and buckwheat, and men and women are all fond of drinking alcoholic beverages.

The Nu people are traditionally animists, but some are Lamaists or Catholics.

Labor Ministry Commends Provincial Departments

HK2706035290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Jun 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Gu Chengwen]

[Text] The Labour Ministry is commending a selected number of provincial and city labour departments or individuals for their outstanding performance in the country's continuing nationwide drive for a clean government.

A total of 32 representatives from across the country are meeting in Beijing to "exchange experiences and explore new ways for clean and diligent labour administration," according to the ministry officials.

The Labour Ministry and the local labour departments are in charge of the employment of an annual number of about 10 million newcomers to the job market.

Their responsibility also covers making of labour policies and planning, wages, insurance and welfare, training and transference, and supervision over production safety.

Labour Minister Ruan Chongwu told the meeting that units or individuals involved in corruption have impaired the image of labour departments and produced bad influence in society, though "they are only a small number."

During the clean government campaign, many labour departments have made self restraining regulations and made them public.

On most heated problems such as employment, student enrollment, wage increases, and job transfers, the regulations require opening the work procedures, regulations and the final decisions or results to the public for their supervision.

A great number of labour offices put up a signboard with the names and their duties at the gate and indications on the work desks.

Ruan said this "tour guide" has brought convenience for the ordinary people and helped combat bureaucracy.

To raise work efficiency, labour officials of Shenyang city of Liaoning Province go down to the grassroots unit to solve problems on the spot.

By doing this, they found that 1500 workers in an aircraft factory had actually been laid off.

The officials contacted 120 businesses and succeeded in finding new jobs for the workers.

The Labour Minister, after saying how pleased he was that the majority of labour officials have combated nepotism, favouritism and corruption, called on joint efforts by all labour officials to do away with the obstacles for people to enter their proper office and further improving the service.

He warned that the Law of Administration Litigation will come into effect on October 1.

Article Discusses Export of Labor Service

HK2806034890 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No. 26, 25 Jun 90 p 12

[Article by Li Yafei (2621 0068 7236): "Develop the All-Around Export of Labor Services"]

[Text] Mainland China began to export labor services a short period ago. At present, the export of labor services remains at the stage of mainly exporting ordinary labor service in civil engineering projects. As things continue to develop, the shortcomings of being narrow in scope and being limited to a small number of industries will be gradually overcome, and the structure of labor service export will be diversified.

Ordinary Labor Service: Many Trades, Many Types of Work

Laborers working in the civil engineering projects with the construction contracts being undertaken by Chinese

companies account for 80 percent of all laborers being sent to work out of the mainland. Mainland China has certain advantages in the industry of civil engineering construction. In particular, China holds the leading position in the construction of gardens and buildings of the classical style. In recent years, the mainland has initially established a good reputation in the international construction market and has laid a foundation for steadily developing the business of undertaking overseas construction contracts.

In addition, the mainland has also dispatched ordinary laborers in other trades to overseas areas, including cleaning workers, porters, lumbermen, farming workers, gardeners, and vegetable growers.

With economic development in developed industrial countries, the service trades in the world tended to substantially increase the labor force. In recent years, the mainland has been making explorations and trials in this regard, and has sent chefs, restaurant waiters, and officer assistants to some foreign countries. There is still great potential in this field, and labor service export can be extended to many other trades. For example, hotel waiters, shop assistants, and housework assistants can all be dispatched to overseas areas.

Technical Service: High Levels and High Spheres

The international labor market has substantial demand for a high-class labor force. Mainland China has the capacity and conditions for gradually building a strong contingent of high-class work forces in the following fields:

Providing enterprise management and production technical guidance. Many developing countries lack management professionals and technical personnel, so there is substantial demand for enterprise management and technical personnel. The mainland is able to provide services in this field. For example, the mainland has made remarkable achievements in undertaking the cement, textile, garment, and oil-drilling enterprises in Iraq through providing labor and technical services for them, and has won Iraq's trust. China showed its ability and advantages in enterprise management and technical guidance in Iraq, and the experience is also applicable to other developing countries. However, because many countries are still unaware of China's ability and attainments in this field, the technical labor market in other countries has not been really opened yet. In the next step, the mainland will make use of all available opportunities to promote its services in light of the needs in various countries in order to develop technical and labor service cooperation between the mainland's productive enterprises and their foreign counterparts.

The provision of repair service is also an important aspect of technical labor service export. The Middle East countries made an investment of several hundred billion U.S. dollars to develop some large-scale infrastructural projects and productive projects in the past. After a period of operation, most plants and equipment in these

projects needed to be repaired and renovated, and needed a large number of foreign technicians to provide repair and maintenance services. At present, the Chinese company concerned has provided such services for the United Arab Emirates on a trial basis.

Now, China has the full ability to provide development consulting services. From 1983 to 1985, China's Railway Foreign Service Company sent a 34-member expert group to Iraq to provide technical consulting and supervisory services for the construction of an express railway line, and their work won praises and respects from all people concerned. In the three years, their per capita foreign exchange earnings reached \$65,000. In the future, foreign consulting companies should be established in all fields and provide all kinds of consulting services, including survey, design, evaluation, construction supervision, and personnel training.

China can provide computer software services. In recent years, the international market had great demand for computer software technicians, and China already trained a large number of software technical personnel and will continue to train more professionals in this field. So China has the conditions for building a contingent of international software technicians. At present, China has sent software technicians to work in Japan and the United States.

The services of China's medical personnel can also be exported. In the past more than 20 years, China sent many medical teams and tens of thousands of doctors and nurses to work in various Third World countries. In particular, China's traditional medical techniques, such as acupuncture, massage, and qigong, as well as the Chinese traditional medicine, have long been well known in overseas areas. There is great demand for Chinese medical experts in the world. The United States has signed a contract with China for sending 20,000 nurses to work there.

China has also provided high-technology services. China's satellite-launching technology, nuclear power technology, and high technology in other fields enjoy good reputations in the world. After the successful launching of "Asia No. 1" satellite, there will be more demand for the provision of the satellite-launching technology in the world, and China will lose no opportunity to develop the high-technology services for other countries.

Many scholars and experts hold that in the field of exporting labor services, China should adopt a more wide-open policy. While continuing to send laborers abroad through the official institutions, China should also encourage and develop the export of individual labor service through nongovernmental channels. In order to achieve this purpose, various obstacles to the export of individual labor service should be removed. Except for the personnel in the key fields that the state must control their drainage, all other people should be allowed to freely go abroad to seek work. In addition,

foreign enterprises and labor broker institutions should be allowed to set up offices in China to hire laborers for overseas work in light of China's laws and regulations.

Developing the World's Labor Market in All Fields

The experts hold that in view of the capacity of the international labor market and development potential and feasibility, China should mainly export labor service to the Middle East and the Soviet Union, while developing the world's labor market in all fields.

The Middle East countries are seriously short of labor resources, and there exists a very good labor market. The Soviet Union needs to build 200 million square meters of housing every year, but they can now fulfill only one-quarter of this target and need to hire a foreign labor force to fulfill the remaining projects. In recent years, the Soviet Union has gradually shifted the focus of economic development eastward, and the labor shortage has also become more obvious. China's vast areas in the northeast and northwest are adjacent to the Soviet Union and have similar weather conditions. The people on the two sides have the tradition of friendly exchanges. In 1988, China began to export labor services to the Soviet Union. In a period of less than two years, more than 10,000 laborers were sent to the Soviet Union, and the labor service contracts were valued at some \$200 million. In the long run, the Soviet Union and East Europe can be taken as China's major market for exporting labor service.

The experts hold that as labor shortage also exists to various degrees in Japan, West Europe, and North America, the capacity of the labor market there will be large. However, labor protectionism is rather prevailing there, and there are rather strict restrictions over imported labor. In the future, China should try to open diverse governmental and nongovernmental channels for making inroads in the labor market there.

Africa is a continent with vast territory and rich resources, and there is great potential for the development of national economies. China has offered economic and technical assistance to Africa for more than 20 years. There exist favorable conditions for China's export labor service to this region, so efforts should be made to open the labor market there.

Leftist Comeback in Literature, Art Viewed

HK2806010590 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese
No. 10, 23 Jun 90 pp 13-14

[Report by Wen I-Hsin (3306 3015 2429): "National Forum on Philosophy of Music Will Be Held Next Week, Leftists Will First Stage a Comeback in the Field of Literature and Art"]

[Text] Beijing sources disclosed that the Chinese Musicians' Association (shortened to Musicians' Association in the following) submitted, last December, a secret document in the form of a report to the leadership, in

which nine celebrities including Dai Jiafang [2071 0857 2658]; Li Xian [2621 6077 1344]; Wang Wei [3769 1550]; Zhang Jinghui [1728 7234 5588]; Shen Zunguang [3088 1415 0342]; Wang Xilin [3769 6007 7792]; in the musical circles, were singled out along with literary evidence. The document consists of five parts: 1. The guiding role of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought on work in the musical sphere; 2. Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art"; 3. summing up musical undertakings in the 10-year reform and opening up; 4. new wave music; and 5. pop music. Liberalization has occurred on these issues, as the document pointed out, and is rather serious in some aspects. Noteworthy is the fact that the document has reaffirmed the tradition of "revolutionary music," only without giving a definition of music in that category. The document has also proposed the convening of a "national forum on musical ideas" to unify thinking in the first six months of the year. According to Beijing press in May, the forum in question will be held in late June (between 25 and 29.) Approximately 100 musicians will participate in the forum as the Musicians' Association's specially invited representatives. Besides the 10 issues on the agenda already made known, internal criticism against elements of liberalization by the "Yanan faction" is most likely to take place. Of course, it is not up to the Musicians' Association leadership to decide whether people are to be attacked; it is the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, Ministry of Culture, and even someone higher that has the final say. However, recent developments in writing and artistic circles has hinted that a new round of rectification and weeding out could be under way and expanded. That includes the marking of the 48th anniversary of the publication of Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" in May, and the reshuffle of two vice cultural ministers.

Officials of Discipline Inspection Participate in Cultural Administration

Activities in marking the anniversary of the publication of the "Talks" began in Beijing in late April. The Yanan Literature and Art Society sponsored a symposium on "Deng Xiaoping on Literature and Art," and ascertained the CPC policy toward literature and art during the period between the publication of Mao's "Talks" and Deng's 1979 "Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists." The founding fathers of the writing and artistic circles of the "Yanan faction" have been extraordinarily active, and founded a Yanan Spirit Research Society on 18 May. The society in question is eyecatching with the support of many brass hats, including its Honorary Chairman Peng Zhen, the conservative founding father; with its chairman being Ma Wenrui, the octogenarian National CPPCC Vice Chairman. Noteworthy is the fact that on the list of its advisors are He Jingwen and Lu Ji. On the other hand, the newly appointed Vice Minister of Culture, Xu Wenbo, is worthy of note; he is one of the 69 members of the CPC Central Committee Commission for Discipline

Inspection, concurrently vice president of the Chinese Medical Association. All of a sudden, party, government, judicial and discipline inspection organs have all participated in the leadership of culture, literature, and art. The national forum on musical ideas is to be convened against such a backdrop. We cannot help worrying about those people who have been singled out by their work units.

The "Yanan Faction" Are Proud of Themselves for Past Support from Mao Zedong

The ossified position of the founding fathers of the "Yanan faction" of music circles is universally acknowledged. Lu Ji, the octogenarian is the self-claimed orthodox Marxist-Leninist, and patriarch of China's music circles. Lu has been the pace setter of all political campaigns in music circles since the founding of the PRC, with the exception of the Cultural Revolution, during which, he was persecuted as opposing leftism with leftist practice. In the wake of the Cultural Revolution, he has continued to show his political muscle in eliminating spiritual pollution and in the fight against bourgeois liberalization, while forcing his own dogmatic mass-line pattern on his middle-aged and young colleagues in music circles. Moreover, he attempted to strangle new wave and pop music at the Jiangyin conference in October 1987, thus triggering off a debate without a conclusion so far. However, as an element of the "Yanan faction," he is still very active in the present climate of literature and art, and has defined the rise of pop music as "an important political issue that should arouse people's attention nationwide." On pop music, his colleague, Vice Chairman Zhao Feng of the Musicians' Association said (citing Cui Jian's "Rock'n Roll on the Way to the New Long March" as an example): "It fails into the category of anti-social, anti-rational, ideological trends with self-expression as the key... the expression of the mood and mentality of some masses being lost and not knowing which way to go." He believed that the background of the rise of pop music was "the cultural current accompanying reform and opening up... with the purpose of "peaceful evolution."

As to Sun Shen, the other vice chairman, concurrently Party Branch Secretary of the Musicians' Association, he believed that "the basic principle of the "Talks" has been entirely correct... and the universal law governing literary and artistic creation that has been testified by numerous practice...." In addition, he ascertained that the accomplishments of the musical undertakings in the 40 years since the founding of the PRC have "attracted worldwide attention," because the party's principle for literature and art and the spirit of the "Talks" have been implemented. The nine elements in the music circles as mentioned above, were singled out simply because they have held different views. This can be regarded as the continuous struggle between the two lines during the Cultural Revolution. The confrontation between the two lines found expression in many aspects. In the present phase, it is the confrontation between the unitary pursuit of revolutionary literature and art characterized by the

War of Resistance against Japan and peacetime plural artistic pursuit by the "academic school." The latter has been repudiated internally as the expression of bourgeois liberalization in music circles.

Nationwide Orientation Was Determined at the Closed-Door Meeting

There is a need to point out that most of the so-called elements of the "academic school," including those who have been singled out, have not explicitly deviated from the Marxist category in their pursuit of musical theory. As one of those singled out remarked, he had proceeded from Marxist viewpoints in his analysis of the "Talks." His support of new wave music was also based on the same position, believing that music as part of the superstructure should reflect the economic pattern of reform and opening up. Regarding the upcoming forum, he said that he would attend it even without an invitation, and was ready to make a speech in defense of himself if need be: "I shall sit in front of them, and see how they criticize me. Should there be any points out of context or distorting the facts, at least I can promptly clarify them.... I don't care much about the consequences; they (the Yanan faction) can't go on like that. China's music circles have intuitive knowledge. Conflict will come early or late.... I don't expect there are many among those 80 persons invited who will support us, but they (the Yanan faction) are going too far in determining the national orientation of music at a closed-door meeting in the name of the Musical Association. We will be there to be a witness of their doing." Another conductor who has a standing of 30-some years in China stated: "I wouldn't go even if I were invited. I don't want to have a share in adopting any conservative line or attacking people. Otherwise, I would not be able to face all my friends in China's music circles."

Breaking Through Literature and Art To Stage a Leftist Comeback

Rectification of China's music circles has been moderate to date with some people being required to continue their examination. Of the music circles in fact, the only person kept in prison has been Mr Tian Qing [3944 7230], chief editor of Chinese Musical Year Book. He was placed under arrest last September. The situation of music publications is rather severe. It was learned that one-third of the music publications nationwide cut back their printing volume by 50 percent. On the other hand, the Musicians' Association leadership has obviously augmented control over the journals under its jurisdiction since the beginning of this year. ZHONGGUO YINYUE BAO, which has been in circulation for only a year, has been changed from a weekly to a monthly, with its original editorial department disbanded. RENMIN YINYUE will probably face the same fate. The latter has changed from a monthly to bimonthly since January 1990. The original editorial committee will face a total reorganization, the existing chief editor Li Xian, and specially invited advisor Li Zehou [2621 3419 0624] are most likely to be removed from office.

The Musicians' Association leadership seems to be stable; those who have been comparatively enlightened are said to have been suspended from office, as disclosed by someone who knows the inside. Presently, those who are in power are the Musicians' Association Party Branch approved of by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, its secretary being Sun Shen, and members Feng Guangyu [7458 0342 6877] and Gu Chunyu [7357 2504 7183]; all three are so-called successors to the "Yanan faction."

The conservative comeback is pulling China's writing and artistic circles backward, with a "wind of the leftist case reversing" gradually taking shape. In the cultural activities column of BEIJING RIBAO 8 Jun issue, an item said that four model dramas of the Cultural Revolution would return to the stage between 15 and 16 June ["The Story of the Red Lantern," "Shajibang," "Capture Weihushan by Wit," and "Azalea Mountain."] The advertisement stressed that the performances would be accompanied by the original symphonic scores and orchestration, with a complete revival of the atmosphere of revolutionary literature and art. Shrouded by such a climate, it is not any exaggeration to say that the ossified conservatives aim to break through literature and art to stage a comeback. The national forum on music to be held in late June will be an important guide to a deeper understanding of the present conditions of the music, writing and artistic circles, as well as political circles on Mainland China.

Official Announces Acceleration in Housing Reform

*OW2806043290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0627 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Jinan, June 27 (XINHUA)—China will gradually speed up the pace of its housing reform on the basis of the experience of pilot cities, according to a senior government official.

Zhang Yuanduan, member of the State Council's Committee on Housing Reform, reiterated that the experiments have demonstrated that the current housing system must be reformed. "There will be no way out without the reform and an early reform is better than a late one," he stressed.

Two years ago, housing reform was only carried out in the four pilot cities of Yantai, Tangshan, Bengbu, and Shenyang. However, the reform has now spread to 250 cities and counties throughout the country.

Zhang Yuanduan said that the housing reform in the pilot cities has provided experience for the whole country. "Now," he added, "various ideas and practices have emerged in different places and the pace of the reform is being speeded up."

He revealed that the three municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin and some capitals of provinces are drawing up their own housing reform programs. Tianjin has adopted a system of "tripartite cooperation"

in housing construction—financing by means of individually-raised funds with the help of the Government and enterprises. Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province in south China, has taken up an all-round housing reform program, the first of its kind among the country's provincial capitals.

Many other cities which had not been chosen by the State Council to carry out the housing reform have also started to try some new methods in housing management, including putting newly-built apartments on sale, setting new rent criteria for new apartments and applying special rents to those people occupying more floor space.

Most of the houses of urban residents in China used to be built by the Government or the institutes or enterprises the residents worked in. The leadership of the institutes or enterprises distributed houses to employees according to their positions, seniority, and the sizes of their families. Rents were very low and the state had to pour in subsidies.

Under the old system, the distribution of the houses in many institutes and enterprises was not fairly done. Besides, as the investment produced little financial return and funds were tight, housing shortages persist. Meanwhile, the State Government had a heavy burden in subsidizing housing rents and in maintaining the houses. Statistics showed that in 1986 about one quarter of the urban residents, or 10.54 million families, had inadequate or no housing at all.

In 1987 Yantai in Shandong Province was chosen as one of the pilot cities to carry out housing reform, the final goal being to privatize the state-owned housing.

In Yantai, apartment rents were raised and some apartments were put up for sale, while working families were subsidised by their work units to buy or rent such accommodation.

The rent per sq m of an apartment has been raised from 0.7 yuan (RMB) (0.15 U.S. dollars) to 1.28 yuan (RMB) (0.27 U.S. dollars). Meanwhile, the state-owned enterprises and institutions gave their employees subsidies which are equal to 23.5 percent of the salaries of the employees. Under the reform program, urban residents are encouraged to buy apartments with low-interest loans.

In the past two years since the housing reform program was put into effect August 1, 1987, over 1,900 apartments with a total floor space of 120,000 sq m have been sold. The revenue from the sale of the houses reached 20 million yuan (about 4.2 million U.S. dollars).

Meanwhile, a total of 76 million yuan in collective and individual funds for housing construction have been collected each year.

As the revenue from housing increases it is possible to spend more on their maintenance. At present, the city's

annual expenditure on house maintenance is about 21 million yuan, four times that before the start of the reform.

Ideology Stressed in School Logistics Work

OW2806043490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2340 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing 23 Jun (XINHUA)—The first national study class on ideological and political work, attended by comrades in charge of logistics work in institutions of higher learning, ended recently in Beijing.

Focusing their attention on studying and implementing the guidelines laid down at a conference on party-building institutions of higher learning, comrades in charge of logistics work in 73 key universities and colleges from 24 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the nation discussed several issues. These include how to understand the present situation of ideological and political work and the tasks of party building in institutions of higher learning and how to educate logistics workers in socialism, collectivism, and in serving the people wholeheartedly. They attended 15 lectures on special topics by relevant experts and scholars; visited Qinghua University, Beijing University, Beijing Industrial University, the Shoudu Iron & Steel Company, and other units; and heard reports on their experiences in logistics work.

This study class was jointly organized by the Facilities and Equipment Department of the State Education Commission and the Central Institute of Education Administration.

Gifted Children Have Educational Opportunities

OW2806051590 Beijing XINHUA in English 0554 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Hefei, June 27 (XINHUA)—A lad in central China's Hunan Province entered one of China's key universities at the age of 11. He received the degree of M.A. at 18 and a Ph.D. at 21.

Xie Yanbo was one of the students in a juvenile class attached to the Chinese University of Science and Technology (CUST) in east China's Anhui Province. The class was specially set up to train talented children as quickly as possible and shorten the period needed to produce top-class scientists.

Chinese psychologists claim, based on a national survey, that about three or four out of every 1,000 Chinese children are particularly gifted. Based on this calculation, the country possibly has 220,000 child prodigies.

To tap their potential and provide better opportunities for them to give full rein to their talents, CUST, at the suggestion of American-Chinese physicist Li Zhengdao, set up the country's first juvenile class in 1978. Since then, juvenile classes have been set up at 12 prestigious universities.

Chinese scientists have laid down certain criteria for identifying talented children. The criteria include five aspects—intelligence, ability to learn new things quickly, talents in special fields, personality, and health.

"Education in primary and secondary schools is of vital importance to the development of a gifted pupil," said Xin Houwen, an expert in special education for gifted children.

Xin, who is also a professor at CUST and president of the Preparatory Committee for the China Society of Special Education for Gifted Children, called for the establishment of an educational system which offers comprehensive special training for gifted children.

CUST opened a preliminary class in two secondary schools in Beijing and Suzhou, respectively, in 1985 with the aim of discovering children of higher-than-average intelligence.

Later, 18 leading secondary schools in Beijing, Tianjin, Shenyang, and Hefei opened special classes for gifted children.

Over the past 12 years, CUST has enrolled 516 children aged from 11 to 15. Most of them had been students in middle schools and a few had been primary-school pupils. Nearly 80 percent come from intellectual families.

Most of the gifted students are chosen through recommendation by their parents, education departments, and women's federations, news coverage and through various kinds of contests.

The juvenile classes have their own timetables, strict daily schedules and special teaching programs.

For the first three years at the university, the gifted students are kept together instead of being sent to different faculties to receive their basic training.

Observing the principle of teaching gifted students only the essentials and giving them plenty of practice, juvenile classes across China emphasize the teaching of such subjects as mathematics, physics, foreign languages, computers, and radio technology. Then they are assigned to faculties according to their own wishes and attitudes, said Ye Guohua, an expert in special education for gifted students.

Exceptionally gifted students have been allowed to skip grades or drop one or more of the required subjects if they have already mastered these subjects, and take part in research projects or sit degree exams ahead of schedule so that their talents are given full play.

Meanwhile, efforts have been made to improve the supervision and instruction of the less-confident students. The purpose is to overcome their fears of competition and failure.

Twelve years' experience of running the juvenile class has shown that gifted juveniles can not only be admitted to universities ahead of schedule, but also are well able to master higher learning.

In the past eight years, a total of 281 students in the juvenile class have graduated. Of that number, 179, or 63.7 percent of the total, have passed exams to study for master's and doctorate degrees either in China or abroad.

Xie Min, aged 25, went to study at a Swedish university after graduating from the juvenile class and acquired a Ph.D in engineering in 1987, one year ahead of schedule. His research findings created a stir in Stockholm; and five international periodicals have published his thesis. He has also been invited to take part in international symposiums held in the United States, Britain, Norway, Austria, and other countries.

Although China has made some progress in this field, Professor Xin said, some problems have still to be resolved.

First, the present method of enrolling students relies too much on the students' marks in exams. More scientific criteria are needed for the appraisal methods, Xin said.

Second, units for studying the special education of gifted children should be set up to engage in theoretical research in this field.

Third, the education of gifted children should be planned so as to bring their natural gifts and abilities into full play.

Fourth, a Sino-international information network on the special education of gifted children should be set up to enable China to cooperate with other countries working in the same field.

Oriental Culture Research Society Set Up

OW2806061290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0148 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—The China Oriental Culture Research Society was founded yesterday at a ceremony in Beijing's Great Hall of the People.

The aim of the society is to "explore, develop and promote research into oriental culture, especially that of China", in the words of a society spokesman.

More than 200 Chinese experts, scholars and cultural workers attended the ceremony.

Chinese scholars Han Tianshi and Ji Xianlin were elected residents of the society, according to today's overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY".

They expressed their willingness to work together with scholars in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, as well as Overseas Chinese.

Meanwhile, a three-day international symposium on oriental culture simultaneously opened at Beijing University.

CYL School Work Meeting Held in Shenyang

SK2806065590 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Cadres in charge of the work of Chinese Youth Leagues [CYL] from 25 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the country got together in the city of Shenyang on 27 June to discuss the issue of how to have the CYL schools give prominence to political characteristics under the new situation, keep the socialist direction of operating CYL schools, and train and bring up qualified and young Marxists.

Attending the meeting and holding discussions with the CYL cadres were Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; (Lin Qiping), deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee; and (Wang Songhe), leading comrade of the Central CYL Committee. During their discussions, they unanimously felt that CYL schools are fronts in which the CYL cadres can study Marxism and Leninism and are the mighty furnace of enhancing the training of party spirit. By having studied in the CYL schools, the CYL cadres should become improved in their political approach, professional quality, and working capability; and should do a better job in playing their role in their posts and in carrying out duties. At present, the CYL schools should get rid of all interferences; do a good job in carrying out self-improvement; hold short-term training classes frequently to meet the needs of the key program of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and realizing stability in both politics and the economy; and should further make progress along their regularized schooling system.

Oceanographic Bureau Zones Bohai Sea

OW2406052790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1213 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Tianjin, June 22 (XINHUA)—The functional zoning of the Bohai Sea has been completed, according to a recent meeting held by the National Bureau of Oceanography.

The zoning area covers 77,284 sq km of sea and 60,480 sq km of land. The oceanography departments of Liaoning, Hebei and Shandong Provinces and Tianjin City all participated in the zoning.

The Bohai Sea and its coastal area have been classified into 382 zones—300 zones for development, 43 zones for environmental protection, 20 nature reserves, seven special zones and 12 conservation zones.

The zoning follows the principle of paying equal attention to economic returns and social results, and maintaining the natural evolution system and biological balance.

The zoning will help protect the natural resources in the Bohai Sea and promote rational development, the meeting agreed.

Forestry Ministry Says 'Green Wall' Growing

*OW2706064990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0942 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Yinchuan, June 26 (XINHUA)—A shelterbelt of trees in northern China, known as the "great green wall", is continuously being extended, according to the Ministry of Forestry.

A statistical report shows that trees have been planted on 730,000 ha so far this year.

This has brought the total area planted under the shelterbelt project to 10.7 million ha.

Starting in 1978, China began to plant the shelterbelt in 551 counties in 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Now the 7,000 km shelterbelt—stretching from Binxian county in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province to the Uzbel Pass in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the far west—is doing a great deal to check soil erosion and improve the ecology.

Science & Technology

CAS Develops New Rocket Fuel Production Line

*OW2706001990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1359 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—China's first production line for manufacturing spherical aluminum powder—a new solid rocket propellant—has been completed, researchers from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) announced here today.

The metal fuel can also be used in the booster rockets of space shuttles, according to the researchers.

In recent years, laboratories in the United States and the Soviet Union have been striving to build a safe, reliable and easily-operated spherical aluminum powder production line.

The production line, the first of its kind in the world, was designed and constructed by a research group of the academy's Institute of Mechanics. The line can produce 30 to 60 kilograms of the metal powder per hour, researchers said.

The powder is produced using ultrasonic atomizing. Scientists believe the atomizer developed by the Chinese researchers is superior to that made abroad.

Aluminum powder also has wide applications in civilian industries. It can be used as a coating for cars, home appliances, buildings and high-quality printing materials, the researchers said.

The powder can also be used as a raw material for cement and fireworks.

World-First Bidirectional Dynamometer Completed

*OW2806043990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1234 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[By reporters Chen Jiming (7115 4949 2494) and You Dongcheng (1429 2639 2052)]

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Jun (XINHUA)—The world's first 2,000-ton force reference bidirectional dynamometer, whose advancement is up to world standards and with a measurement accuracy rate of 1/10,000, has been approved at an assessment meeting here today.

This extra heavy-duty precision measurement device was built to meet requirements in steel rolling automation, experiments in heavy-duty materials, and measurements of rocket thrust. Such a device will provide precision measurements for the above-mentioned projects, as well as for experiments in anchor chains for ships in the 100,000-ton-class, experiments to determine the dynamic quality of nuclear power equipment parts, and for geological structural and seismological research.

Large mechanical force measurement equipment, the development of which began in the 1960's in many countries, has played an important role in the development of Europe's North Sea oil fields and in the measuring of the fracture dynamic quality of components of nuclear reactors. In the space industry, this type of equipment is mainly used to accurately measure the thrust of rockets. Inaccurate measurements may affect a spacecraft's entry into a designated orbit. According to experts, only a few developed countries in the world now have dynamometers with a power of nearly 2,000 tons. Moreover, these are single directional dynamometers. The bidirectional dynamometer, built by the Chinese Academy of Metrology in cooperation with the Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Tool Plant after eight years of research, serves as a tension meter as well as a pressure meter.

Standard dynamometers must be very accurate, and they are very difficult to make. The most crucial part is the 1.1-meter-diameter working cylinder piston. The space between the cylinder and the piston is about a hair's width. This problem was successfully tackled by the Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Tool Plant by adopting China's unique static pressure lubrication technology.

Further Reportage on 10-Year Development Program

*HK2606115690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Jun 90 p 1*

[Dispatch by reporter Wang Yougong (3769 0645 1872): "Chinese Experts Draw Up Plan for Scientific, Technological Development in Next Decade"]

[Text] Suihua City of Heilongjiang Province, 19 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—Leaders responsible for scientific

and technological work and management experts from more than 40 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and cities with independent plans gathered here and warmly discussed the scientific and technological development program for the next 10 years (1990-2000). The program was drafted by several hundred experts and scholars from the relevant central departments and localities over nearly a year. They also discussed the framework of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

It is learned that the strategic objective of the development program is linked to the needs of economic and social development at the end of this century and in the early 21st century. The program is aimed at increasing comprehensive national strength and raising the living standards of the entire nation. Emphasis is placed on resolving the issues of technology and equipment modernization related to the appropriate scale of industrial and agricultural production. In light of specific conditions in China, scientific and technological guarantees will be given particularly to the settlement of major issues in agriculture, energy, transport, raw materials, resources, population, environment, and national defense. At the same time, new breakthroughs will be made in the major high-tech fields and basic research fields, including bio-engineering, electronics information, new materials, new energy technology, mechanical-electronic integration, superconductors, and telecommunications. The gap between China's attainments in these fields and the advanced world levels will thus be narrowed. By the year 2000, China's technological level in the major industries will reach or approach the advanced countries' level of the 1980's. By then, China's economic pattern characterized by high consumption, low efficiency, and extensive operation will have changed to a new economic pattern characterized by low consumption, high efficiency, and intensive operation. The economic pattern will also have been changed from one characterized primarily by material input to one characterized by technological input.

According to the draft of the development program, the emphasis in agriculture in the next 10 years will be placed on raising the output of major crops; rationally protecting, developing, and utilizing agricultural resources; and resolving a number of major scientific and technological issues that have a direct bearing on increasing the output of various crops. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, more than 2,000 new varieties of high-yield, stable-yield, good-quality, and weather-resistant crops will be promoted, and the advantages of China's plant resources will be brought into full play. This will renew the varieties of almost all grain, cotton, oil-bearing, and sugar-bearing crops. In the next 10 years, the varieties of major grain crops will be renewed twice. The adoption of improved varieties will be combined with the adoption of advanced techniques so that each renewal of the varieties will increase output by about 10 percent.

In the field of high-technology development, stress will be placed on research and development. Research

achievements will be applied to production and will achieve economic results as soon as possible. More efforts will be made to accelerate the dissemination and application of high technology in traditional industries. By the end of this century, the export of high-tech products will account for about eight percent of total export volume, compared with 2.7 percent at present.

In the field of basic research, research projects related to more than one academic branch will be conducted on the major issues in national economic construction and social development. An environment conducive to the development of basic research should be created. It is necessary to cultivate a number of scientists who have made profound academic achievements and who have had a definite impact on scientific development in the world, as well as a large number of young and middle-aged key researchers who have attained a respectable level.

Military

Editorial Views New Army Regulations

HK2706040190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
17 Jun 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Persist in Standardizing Behavior of Military Personnel According to Regulations"]

[Text] The Central Military Commission issued an order officially promulgating and putting into force the revised "Internal Management Regulations," "Discipline Regulations," and "Formation Drill Regulations" in all units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA].

The new regulations stress the party's absolute leadership over the Army and the principle of strengthening the Army politically. They give full expression to our Army's character, principles, tasks, and fine tradition, and recognize the principle of taking combat effectiveness as the key criterion and military training as the central task. They give prominence to the regularization of the armed forces and stipulate in detail the systems and principles for internal management, discipline enforcement, and formation drill. The new regulations meet requirements for legal documents because their structure is well-knit and their contents more comprehensive. They distinctly display our Army's characteristics. The promulgation and implementation of the new regulations are highly significant for maintaining and perpetuating under new historical conditions the Army's fine traditions, further consolidating a high degree of unity and centralization in the Army, accelerating the pace of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization, and continuously raising combat effectiveness.

Rules and regulations are necessary for managing the armed forces. An ancient Chinese military strategist said: "Rules and regulations must first be established for the troops so that they behave in a well-disciplined manner." As an armed group for carrying out political

tasks, our Army shoulders the sacred missions of consolidating national defense, resisting aggression, defending the motherland, and defending the people's peaceful labor. Today, weapons and equipment are becoming more and more complicated, the division of labor and organizational structure of the armed forces are becoming more and more sophisticated, and the requirements for coordination are becoming increasingly strict. To ensure that all quarters of the armed forces act flexibly and operate efficiently, thus maintaining high combat effectiveness, the behavior of all members of the armed forces must be standardized in light of a set of scientific, strict, and unified rules and regulations.

The common regulations constitute the basic rules for the whole Army and provide the legal foundation for the Army's management. They set forth norms of behavior for all officers and men in the three services. The whole Army must seriously implement the common regulations, and resolutely and strictly enforce the orders and prohibitions. Only thus can the whole Army keep in step, act in unison, and maintain a high degree of unity and centralization; and only thus can a good image of the troops be maintained so that the Army can win the people's love and trust and maintain the political character as the people's Army. This will ensure that the Army can withstand the tests of various difficulties and complications, fulfill its role as the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, fulfill all sacred missions entrusted by the party and the people, and act as the "great wall of steel" in a real sense.

"Every article of the regulations represents an order." As the basic rules for military management, the common regulations have paramount authority over all military personnel. That is to say, all members of the armed forces, whatever their rank, must unconditionally abide by the regulations, and no one has the privilege of transcending the binding force of the regulations. Officers must command their troops in light of the regulations, and servicemen must abide by discipline and obey orders as required by the regulations. Various military branches can formulate their own rules and regulations in light of their special characteristics, but their rules and regulations must also be in line with the common regulations and there must not be any incongruity. "Indigenous policies" and "tricky methods" in violation of the spirit of the common regulations are detrimental to effective management of the troops and will harm the Army's high degree of unity and centralization, so they must be resolutely discarded.

Compulsory administrative means are necessary to standardize the behavior of all military personnel in light of the regulations. Compulsory measures alone, however, cannot cultivate soldiers with a high degree of consciousness and willingness. Engels said: "The motivation of all actions certainly comes from a man's mind, so he can be prompted to take action only after he has the motivation and desire." The character of our Army determines that the implementation of all regulations must be based on the consciousness of all officers and men. Therefore,

exercising management in a scientific way, commanding the troops in a civil manner, and guarding against a rude attitude toward subordinates are necessary prerequisites for implementing the regulations and strictly enforcing discipline. This is also a basic requirement of the common regulations. Therefore, in the course of enforcing the regulations we must attach great importance to ideological and political work, pay more attention to the gradual cultivation of good habits, and continuously raise the consciousness of officers and servicemen in standardizing their behavior according to the regulations.

Conscious action comes from deep understanding. After official promulgation of the new common regulations, all units throughout the Army should first properly organize every officer and serviceman to study the documents so that they understand their spirit and contents and are clear about the requirements. Leaders at all levels should go deeply among the troops to explain the purpose and significance of the new regulations and to inspect and supervise their implementation. At the same time, leading organs at all levels should set a good example in enforcing the regulations for the battalions and companies and for subordinate organs. As leaders at each level prompt and supervise implementation at the lower levels, the Army will build up a more regular order in war preparation, military training, routine work, and daily life, and will continuously advance the process of regularization.

Recent Meetings Demand Enforcement of Army Unity

Deng Orders Brass To Stop Quarreling

HK2806034290 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Jun 90 p 11

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] The senior patriarch, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has asked the country's top military officers to refrain from internal squabbles and to promote "the utmost level of unity."

Mr Deng, who retired from the Central Military Commission (CMC) last November, also ordered that officers and the rank and file sing the military song "Unity is Strength" during morning drill.

Chinese sources said Mr Deng made his views known to four members of the policy-setting CMC during an informal meeting in late May.

"The unity of the army is the lifeline of the republic," Mr Deng said. "If the army is unified, it signals that the entire country is stable".

Mr Deng, who still holds regular informal meetings with CMC members and senior commanders, emphasised that the utmost unity had to be maintained both among the top brass and ordinary soldiers.

"We must not have internal quarrels (among officers)," the patriarch admonished.

Chinese sources said Mr Deng's outburst was the result of recent occasions when CMC members and other senior officers openly quarrelled in public.

The sources pinpointed two instances which involved Mr Yang Baibing, CMC general secretary and the PLA's chief political commissar.

On one occasion in April, Mr Yang quarrelled with General Hong Xuezhi, the retired chief of logistics. In another instance last month, Mr Yang took part in a heated exchange with another member of the CMC.

Western military analysts believe these altercations stemmed from differences of opinion concerning the reshuffle of the leadership of military headquarters and regions which took place in April and early May.

Both Mr Yang Baibing and his brother, President Yang Shangkun, who is also the CMC first vice-chairman, had taken the opportunity of the changing of the guard to install their protégés in senior positions.

Another source of conflict involves efforts by Mr Yang Baibing to "politicise" the army through Maoist-style ideological indoctrination.

Reformist-minded officers including General Hong, the Defence Minister, Mr Qin Jiwei and the CMC vice-chairman, Mr Liu Huqing, have argued that the top priority of the PLA was to become a professional army with modern equipment.

Chinese sources said after Mr Deng's lecture, the party committees of various military regions held enlarged meetings to disseminate the patriarch's advice and to promote unity.

At the meeting of the party committee of the Beijing military region on May 18, President Yang repeated Mr Deng's statement that "unity is the lifeline of the army."

And the party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, also CMC chairman, passed on Mr Deng's orders that the ditty "Unity is Strength" be sung regularly.

In another development, Chinese sources said that State Councillor and Minister of Public Security, Mr Wang Fang, had been criticised yet again for failing to maintain law and order in the country.

According to the sources, the party's disciplinary departments had recently completed a 20,000-word critique of Mr Wang.

'Unity Is Strength' Republished

HK2806102490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
20 Jun 90 p 1

[Editor's note on republication of song "Unity Is Strength"]

[Excerpt] While meeting the comrades present at an enlarged meeting of the Beijing Military Region CPC Committee on 18 June, Central Military Commission [CMC] leaders stressed that to perform army work well, unity must be strengthened. They also demanded that comrades in the entire Armed Forces sing "Unity Is Strength" and put it into effect, apart from just singing it. In response to the instructions of CMC leaders, JIEFANGJUN BAO today is republishing the song "Unity Is Strength."

"Unity Is Strength" was at one time a song sung like a clarion call across the big land of China. This song reminds us of the years of raging struggle, of our powerful and invincible steel contingent, and of our great, militant strides toward "the sun, freedom, and New China." Things change, stars move, and the world is turning upside down. This song, composed with the mixed feelings of suffering after failure and joy after victory, through summing up the Chinese people's experience in a 100-year-long struggle for national salvation and prosperity, still greatly inspires our hearts. Today foreign reactionary forces are trying to isolate us, to make us return to the previous situation of disunity, and to roll back the advancing wheel of socialism. Under such circumstances, singing this song like a clarion call, as people did in the past, will encourage us, boost our morale, unite us as one, and enable us to overcome our contradictions and difficulties by pooling our wisdom and make new successes in socialist modernization. This has far-reaching significance.

"A single tone does not make a song, many hands can prop up the heavens." Let us sing "Unity Is Strength" to improve unity between leading groups in the Armed Forces, between officers and soldiers, between the higher and lower levels, between the military and the government, and between soldiers and civilians. In this way we will trample all difficulties and reach the goal of building a modern, regular, and revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics. [passage omitted on the song "Unity Is Strength"]

Land Disputes Said To Undermine Stability

HK2606143190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
14 Jun 90 p 2

[Article by Jia Yunsheng (6328 0061 3932) and Zuo Limin (1563 4539 3046) of the PLA Land Management Bureau: "Properly Handle Land Disputes Between Military and Local Authorities"]

[Text] Over 1,000 cases of land disputes still remain unsolved in People's Liberation Army [PLA] units throughout the country. Finding a solution to land disputes between PLA units and localities will have an important bearing on forming close ties between the military and the government and between soldiers and civilians.

There is a need to foster the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Due to various

historical reasons and changes in human concepts about land, it is not strange that land disputes have occurred between different units. The problem is how to settle these disputes. With the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, contradictions can be solved, no matter how serious they are. Without this spirit, no problem can be solved. Mutual understanding and mutual accommodation originate from mutual support and close relations between soldiers and civilians. The military cherishing love for the people and the people supporting the military are a glorious tradition in China. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this glorious tradition has developed further as a result of soldiers' and civilians' common efforts in carrying out civilization activities. Coordinated and assisted by local people's governments and land management departments, PLA units and localities have, on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, appropriately solved some 500 cases of land disputes, further improving the relations between the military and the government and between soldiers and civilians.

It is necessary to take account of both military and civilian interests. Generally speaking, land disputes between PLA units and localities are not conflicts between individual interests but are contradictions between units. Therefore, with a correct macro-understanding and a proper micro-solution to the relationship between national economic construction and national defense construction, land disputes between PLA units and localities can be effectively resolved. Economic development and prosperity rely on the protection afforded by national defense security; without safe national defense, economic construction cannot proceed smoothly. Similarly, without the material conditions obtained from economic construction and development, it is impossible to provide a guarantee for national defense construction. The relationship between economic and national defense construction is one of dialectical unity. With this understanding, we will be able to handle land disputes between PLA units and localities objectively and comprehensively, considering both military and civilian interests and taking into account both economic development and national defense construction. We will also be able to improve the solidarity between the military and the government and between soldiers and civilians.

Law must be taken as a criterion. In 1986 the National People's Congress Standing Committee promulgated the "Land Management Law." The State Council and the Central Military Commission have on many occasions issued documents explicitly stipulating the proper methods for resolving the proprietary rights of housing and land. In the past some units did not abide by these because their legal understanding was weak; others interpreted state laws, regulations, and policies as they liked; still others even formulated their own policies to counteract state policies and principles. This was a major cause of land disputes. An important guarantee for

handling land disputes is to overcome these incorrect ideas and practices, remove all obstacles, and abide by the law.

Leaders at all levels should take practical steps to resolve problems. Leaders' concern and support are key factors in resolving land disputes between PLA units and localities. PLA units and localities occupied each other's housing and land during the "Cultural Revolution." In 1972 the central government made a decision on returning occupied housing and land. As a result of leaders' support and efforts, several thousand cases of land disputes between PLA units and localities were appropriately solved within a short period, thus improving relations between the military and the government and between soldiers and civilians. Current land disputes are far fewer than in 1972, and they are less difficult to resolve. It is not hard to find solutions as long as leaders fully understand the importance of solving land disputes between PLA units and localities, do not shirk their responsibilities, and take personal charge of this work.

It is necessary to comply with the need to maintain stability. Land disputes between PLA units and localities are destabilizing factors. Appropriately resolving these disputes is a task of major importance in preserving national stability. At present a small number of people crave nothing short of nationwide chaos. They are trying to set the military against the government, and soldiers against civilians, by taking advantage of land disputes. We must have a sober understanding of this. In handling land disputes, PLA units and localities should serve the needs of the overall situation and do something beneficial to stabilizing the overall situation.

PLA To Provide Security, Transport for Games

*OW2706081790 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 24 Jun 90*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] From 1 July to 10 October, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units in Beijing will conduct a 100-day campaign to greet the Asian Games with new conduct and discipline. On 22 June, the PLA Beijing Garrison held a mobilization meeting for the 100-day campaign to greet the Asian Games with new conduct and discipline.

General Chi Haotian, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of the General Staff, called on the whole Army to perform all tasks well in connection with the Asian Games. During the Games, the PLA units in Beijing will take up guard, patrol, and security tasks.

General Chi Haotian said: All PLA units in Beijing must pay attention to the management of duty personnel. Provost guards should perform their duties conscientiously. Anyone who harms military appearance and image should be sternly dealt with. In particular, good discipline must be enforced among Army drivers. The units that provide transport for the Asian Games should

select the best drivers, provide the best service, and ensure strict discipline and transport safety.

Economic & Agricultural

Provinces Adopt Variety of Protectionist Methods

HK2806071390 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
22 Jun 90 p 2

[“Special article” by Chiu Sheng (5941 5116): “Contributing Factors of Local Protectionism”—boldface as published]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (TA KUNG PAO)—Mr. Yuan Mu, director of the State Council's Research Office, attributed the market slump to local protectionism in the domestic economy. As a matter of fact, local protectionism is a partner of the market slump.

General social demand has long exceeded general supply in Mainland China. The primary task of economic improvement and rectification is to control social demand. The purpose is to ease the problem of excess general social demand and gradually eliminate inflation so that the national economy can develop steadily in a coordinated manner and create favorable conditions for reform and opening up.

The market slump which first appeared in the latter half of last year is a new problem emerging from economic improvement and rectification. The slump has resulted in an overstock of manufactured goods and a decline in industrial growth. It has caused many enterprises to cease production or operate at half capacity. It should be noted that most of the overstocked products are inferior in quality. These enterprises should seize the opportunity to improve product quality, readjust product mix, and improve their competitiveness. However, this is by no means an easy job for the enterprises which are on the verge of bankruptcy and do not have enough money to pay their employees. At the moment, to ensure workers' livelihood, financial expenditure, and social stability, some localities have closed their doors to competing products from other localities and now market only local products. This is the real cause of local protectionism.

A certain southwestern province took the lead in erecting trade barriers. Last November, the province announced measures for protecting 19 local products and restricted purchases from other localities. Following that, a number of provinces and autonomous regions in the north, northeast, central-south, and east practiced a closed-door policy one after another to protect sales of local products.

According to a survey by XINHUA reporters, various means were adopted by all localities in blocking their market.

First, “mentioning localities by name” and imposing restrictions. A city in east China proposed that it must protect 40 kinds of local products and strive to protect

120 other local products while restricting inflow of products from other localities. A province in central-south China proposed the slogan of “no restriction on outstanding national products, restrictions on violators.” Income from sales obtained by violating stipulations should be totally turned over to city finance, which will treat it as a fund for subsidizing prices. Industrial, commercial, and financial departments at all levels have the right to confiscate the price differences and impose a fine on those who purchase goods from other localities without authorization.”

Second, creating difficulties and obstructions of every description. Some provinces and cities have placed obstacles to various links including qualifications for operation, industrial and commercial management, quality inspection, epidemic prevention, measurement, purchase, application for licenses, and supply of fuel and power. An eastern city decided to implement a declaration system for products from other localities commencing 1 February this year. The items of declaration include production license, certificate of product quality, measurement, medical examination, sanitation, and epidemic prevention. Commercial enterprises must pay a certain amount of money to relevant departments for declaring every item.

Third, using “levers” to block the way and implementing a tendentious policy. Some provinces took action in credit, prices, finance, taxation, and other “levers.” To restrict inflow of cement from other localities, an eastern province stipulated that a 50 yuan “real estate protection tax” fine would be imposed on every ton of cement purchased. Moreover, key construction projects are not allowed to use cement purchased from other localities. Otherwise, banks will not grant loans and material departments will suspend supply of rolled steel and other materials. Another eastern province stipulated that “beginning in March, the provincial party committee will propose restrictions on products from other provinces in light of local production, storage, and market supply.”

Fourth, going one's own way and meting out rewards and punishment accordingly. Two provinces stipulated: “The commercial, supply and marketing, and material enterprises may draw 2 percent of net profits from the purchase and sales of province-made products. Industrial enterprises may draw 1 to 3 per thousand from loan recovery, which may be used for professional outlays, to reward outstanding salesmen, or reduce costs.” A city in the central south allowed commercial wholesale and retail sale enterprises to draw a certain amount of money to reward sales of local products, excluding reward tax. The city also stipulated: “Sales of local products by commercial enterprises should not be lower than 60 percent. If they cannot fulfill the quotas within half a year, their sales licenses will be revoked by the industrial and commercial administrative management departments.”

The decisionmakers of local protectionism also know that erecting barriers and restricting inflow of goods from other localities are unwise actions that evade competition, protect backwardness, and dismember the socialist market. This runs counter to the goals of economic improvement and rectification. Under the stress of circumstances, they "jumped into the water even though they knew it was the sea of bitterness."

Because of market barriers, goods from other localities have decreased in some urban and rural markets. The showcases are full of dull local products that are lacking in variety, evoking strong discontent from the customers. Although state-owned and collective commerce is under control, a "free hand" is given to individual households and the private commercial sector. As a result, they rush to purchase and transport sought-after goods from other localities and sell them at a high price.

Local protectionism has attracted the attention of relevant central leaders. The State Council has instructed departments concerned to conduct studies and come up with a solution.

Workers Offer Proposals for Rationalization

*OW2806042890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0201 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[By reporter Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—A mass campaign for making proposals for rationalization, which is intended to tap the great potential of hundreds of millions of staff and workers, is developing vigorously in enterprises throughout China.

Early this year, participants at the meeting of the Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions adopted a resolution to develop a campaign to encourage staff and workers throughout the country to make proposals for rationalization. This activity, which had lapsed for some time, immediately received support and evoked responses from the broad masses of staff and workers of various enterprises. On the eve of the "I May" International Labor Day, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, dwelt exclusively on this matter when speaking to the press. He pointed out that the mass campaign to encourage proposals for rationalization can greatly promote economic, political, and social stability and reassure the people. The call made by some 100 national model workers to staff and workers in all localities, urging them to play an active role in making proposals for rationalization, has elevated this campaign to a new level. The revitalized campaign has expanded from the fields of production and technology to many other areas, including policymaking, ideological and political work, and the development of political democratization. Furthermore, the combination of reform and the campaign to encourage proposals for rationalization has brought about more substantial and effective results in this campaign.

Reports received from various localities indicate that the leading departments at all levels have made effective efforts to support and organize the campaign to encourage proposals for rationalization. Liaoning, Fujian, Ningxia, Anhui, Jilin, and Hunan have held provincial or regional meetings of party, government, and trade union organizations to commend the fine results already achieved in this campaign and to do mobilization and planning work for further developing the campaign in the future.

The railway, textile, posts and telecommunications, metallurgical, machinery, construction, commerce, tourist, and light industry sectors have all accelerated the development of this campaign in depth and in breadth within their respective departments by holding on-the-spot experience-exchange meetings or in other ways. In Anshan City, the campaign to encourage rationalization proposals has been regarded as one of the city government's key tasks. The mayor and relevant departments of Heilongjiang's Jixi City have formed a committee to evaluate the various proposals for rationalization. This has helped increase the percentage of proposals adopted.

Many enterprises have begun to study and establish necessary measures to better support the masses' initiative and creativity and ensure the in-depth and protracted development of the campaign to encourage rationalization proposals. The Tianjin Communications and Broadcasting Corporation has adopted a measure to have its factories sign "two-way guarantee contracts for the implementation of rationalization proposals." With the implementation of this measure, the staff and workers have shown increasing enthusiasm to offer proposals, which in turn have become increasingly better in quality. The adoption rate of the proposals has reached 85 percent. The 41 proposals implemented during the first quarter of this year have yielded good results—a savings of 510,000 yuan. The Suzhou Silk Textile Mill in Suzhou City has instituted a contract system for implementing rationalization proposals. This has changed the previous state of affairs whereby responsibility, power, and interests were out of line with one another and where nobody was concerned about implementation. Two years ago, veteran worker Zhao Delai made a valuable proposal for rationalization, but because it involved too many departments, and for other reasons, it was not implemented. Now, after signing the contract, the proposal will be put into practice.

The campaign to encourage rationalization proposals has effectively raised the quality of staff and workers. The Equipment Overhaul and Repair Company attached to the Wangting Power Plant in Jiangsu has about 700 staff and workers. Among them, more than 200 who actively made proposals for rationalization have now passed strict examinations and have been issued "certificates for doing all-around quality control work."

Futures Market Said 'Slowly Evolving'

HK2706151990 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1230 GMT 27 Jun 90

[“China's Futures Market Evolving Slowly”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (HKCNA)—The opening of China's first wholesale grain market this coming August, the Zhengzhou wheat market in Henan Province, signifies that futures markets are slowly evolving in the country.

Although most business will initially be conducted by spot transactions, futures transactions will, in the opinion of specialists, be definitely adopted in China sooner or later.

Following the setting up of the Zhengzhou wheat market, wholesale markets for maize and soybeans in Changchun, rice in Wuhan and pigs in Sichuan, will also start operations soon.

Lacking accurate price signals and a risk-proof futures mechanism, the introduction of market mechanism into the country's peasant economy results in drastic price changes.

This affects the interests of both the peasants and the traders, placing an even heavier financial burden on the government. Price subsidies in 1988 alone amounted to RMB 31.69 billion.

Futures markets, with their long-term, price projection, risk diversification and regular transactions, are expected to partly fill in the gap left by the inadequate market mechanism.

According to specialists, futures markets are the natural result should China turn to a commodity market.

The risk involved with the 65 billion tonnes of grain allowed to be sold on the free market annually points to the potential for setting up a futures market, said the specialists.

Such markets, which would be expected to improve the country's market mechanism, should be set up in a systematic manner, they added.

Foreign Firms Set Up 861 Resident Offices

HK2806111790 Beijing CEI Database in English 0918 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—A total of 861 resident offices were set up by overseas enterprises in China last year, a record high and representing a 30 percent increase over that of the previous year.

These newly-registered offices include 86 from the United States, 101 from Japan, 24 from Singapore, 16 from France, 12 from Federal Germany, 496 from Hong Kong, 21 from Macao and 19 from Taiwan.

There are now a total of over 3,600 resident offices of overseas businesses in China which were registered from 1979 to 1989.

Thirty Percent of Wheat Harvest Mechanized

HK2706154490 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1016 GMT 27 Jun 90

[“Mechanization Now Handling 30 Percent of China's Wheat Harvesting”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (HKCNA)—According to China's Ministry of Agriculture, thirty percent of the total land under wheat cultivation is now harvested by machines, freeing no fewer than 50 million peasants from the labourious work of reaping with sickles and using stone rollers to sow the new grain.

The demand for combine harvesters in China is outpacing supply and sales have reached their highest record yet. Well-known sickle workshops in the northern Huai region have closed down because of this development.

In Shandong Province alone, 15,000 harvesters went into service this year working on a total farm area of 21.5 million mu, a 16.6 percent rise over last year. Rural Beijing has put 88,000 harvesters into service this year to handle 80 percent of the total harvest area.

In former days, everyone in the countryside stopped their other jobs to join in bringing in the harvest when it was ripe. This is no longer the case.

Both harvesting of the ripe grain and the sowing of the new seed are virtually simultaneous operations, giving rise to the expression “double rush” (rush to bring in the harvest and rush to get the new planting done). In Beijing this year, only three women are needed to both harvest and sow 1,500 mu of wheat fields. Hundreds of thousands of casual workers used to be employed at harvest time on the Guangzhong Plateau in Shaanxi Province, but today they are no more as harvesters have moved in and taken over the job.

East Region**Jiangsu Congress Meeting Stresses Stability**

*OW2706090390 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jun 90 p 1*

[Text] The 15th meeting of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanjing on 14 June.

Chairman Han Peixin of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee presided over the meeting. Bai Yun, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, explained an agenda (draft) for the meeting, which was unanimously adopted.

At the plenary meeting yesterday morning, Pei Xizhang, deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, gave explanations on the "Jiangsu Provincial Measures (draft) for Implementation of the 'Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Assemblies, Processions, and Demonstrations.'" The meeting heard a report by Li Bohan, chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the examination of the "Jiangsu Provincial Measures (draft) for Implementation of the 'Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Assemblies, Processions, and Demonstrations.'" In addition, the meeting also heard a report by Wang Miao, vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the revision of the "Regulations of Jiangsu Province on Public Security Work in Enterprises and Institutions"; explanations by Jiang Hongfei, vice chairman of the Nanjing City People's Congress Standing Committee, on the "Regulations of Nanjing City on Urban Planning"; and explanations by Vice Governor Wu Xijun on appointments and removals.

In his explanations, Comrade Pei Xizhang said: The "Jiangsu Provincial Measures for Implementation of the 'Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Assemblies, Processions, and Demonstrations'" are drafted in accordance with the guiding principle of "stability overriding all other considerations" set by the party Central Committee. It is necessary to implement the basic principles of this law according to the realities of our province. Citizens' rights of assembly, procession, and demonstration should be fully guaranteed on condition that public order and social stability are maintained, in order to promote the development of democratic politics in our province. Now we are in a period of great change in revitalizing China. Democratic politics needs to develop under the legal system and in an orderly way. Particularly mass actions with a strong expression of a collective will, such as assemblies, processions, and demonstrations, need to be guaranteed and restricted by the law. With the awareness of social responsibility as masters of the country, citizens must exercise their rights in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the "Law Governing Assemblies, Processions, and Demonstrations," and fulfill their corresponding obligations.

In handling problems in this regard, governments and relevant departments must follow the criteria set in the Constitution and the "Law Governing Assemblies, Processions, and Demonstrations"; thoroughly perform their duties as prescribed in the law; protect legal assemblies, processions, and demonstrations; and check illegal activities in order to maintain social stability.

In his speech at the meeting, Chairman Han Peixin of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The current political and economic situation in the province and all other parts of the country is good. We are surmounting some temporary economic difficulties, and the situation in this regard is changing for the better. We should continue to implement the principle of "stability overriding all other considerations," do all our work effectively, and strive to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity. He then stressed: The proposed laws deliberated and the reports heard by this meeting involve major political, economic, and social issues in the province and will have a direct bearing on and play an important role in maintaining social stability and unity and promoting economic development in the province. He also reported to the meeting on the handling of opinions and suggestions put forward by members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at its last meeting, forging close ties with the masses by the offices of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the investigation and handling of fake and inferior products, and the strengthening of controls in coastal areas.

Li Zhizhong, Xing Bai, Li Qingkui, Zhang Yaohua, and Tang Nianci, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Present as observers were Wu Xijun, vice governor of the province; Li Peiyou, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Zhou Liencai, deputy procurator general of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and the chairmen of the People's Congress standing committees of 11 cities with districts as their administrative units.

Meeting Ends

*OW2806024190 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] The 15th session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed in Nanjing this afternoon [18 June]. The participants at the session adopted the Procedures of Jiangsu Province for Implementing the Law of the People's Republic of China on Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations. They also adopted the Regulations of Jiangsu Province on the Security Work in Enterprises and Institutions, and approved the Regulations of Nanjing City on Urban Planning. In addition, they approved some personnel appointments and removals.

The participants at the session decided to appoint Chen Huanyou chairman of the provincial Committee for Restructuring the Economy; appoint Ling Fugen director of the provincial Department of Public Security, vice

Chen Wenzhang; appoint Lu Yunquan director of the provincial Department of Justice, vice Jiang Weibang; and appoint Shi Hanming director of the provincial Department of Commerce, vice Jiang Zonglian.

During group discussions yesterday and today, the Standing Committee members stated many positive suggestions on Jiangsu's application of science and technology in agricultural development, and on the province's educational and communications work.

In deliberating a report from the provincial government on the application of science and technology in agricultural development, the Standing Committee members pointed out: First, it is necessary to enhance the understanding of the leading cadres at various levels, and to truly pay attention to implementing the major strategy of relying on science and technology in developing agriculture. It is necessary to clarify the leadership over the scientific and technological work. At present, it is still unclear who should assume the overall leadership over the city and county agro-scientific institutes, and the relationship between departments and regions at different levels has not been clarified yet. Many problems are caused by an improper organizational structure.

The Standing Committee members pointed out: Jiangsu has made a number of achievements in agricultural science and technology, but these achievements have not been properly applied, either in experiments and demonstrations or in actual application. At present, only about 40 percent of the agricultural scientific and technological achievements have been popularized. For this reason, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between scientific research and production.

In deliberating a provincial government report on the educational work, the Standing Committee members agreed: The ideological and political work at institutions of higher learning is becoming better, but we must not overestimate the improvement. We should soberly realize the arduousness of the ideological and political work, and that some problems concerning profound ideological understanding have not been fundamentally solved yet. For this reason, it is necessary to seriously sum up experiences and lessons, unify our understanding, and do meticulous ideological and political work among college faculty members and students.

Some Standing Committee members criticized irregularities in adult education, such as running unnecessary classes, collecting unauthorized fees, and even selling diplomas. They also commented on the poor treatment given to young and middle-aged intellectuals.

Commenting on the provincial government report on communications work, the Standing Committee members pointed out: This province has made great progress in communications and transportation, but they remain major impediments to Jiangsu's economic development. We should treat communications and transportation work as strategic work. In particular, we should do a good job in building long-range projects to meet the

needs of Jiangsu's economic development. It is necessary to conscientiously improve the poor highway management, and strictly control the number of roadblocks set up on highways to collect fees. We should simplify highway procedures as much as possible, improve services, and provide more conveniences for drivers.

Shandong People's Congress Names New Personnel

SK2806072790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] The announcement of the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress:

In line with the nomination of the chairmanship meeting of the provincial People's Congress, the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress decided to appoint Li Qinghong as additional vice chairman of the Rural Economic Committee of the provincial People's Congress; (Gao Zhongzheng), additional member of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the provincial People's Congress; (Wang Yide), deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, who will also serve concurrently as chairman of the research center of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Zhu Guangxian), deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, who will also serve concurrently as director of the General Office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It also decided to remove Li Qinghong from his post as deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and his concurrent post as director of the General Office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

In line with the proposal of provincial Governor Zhao Zhihao, the meeting appointed (Huang Kehua) as director of the provincial Financial Department.

Shandong People's Congress Ends

SK2806071790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] After successfully accomplishing all items on the agenda, the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress ended in Jinan on the afternoon of 27 Jun. The plenary meeting held on the afternoon of 27 June adopted a decision of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on revising the method of Shandong Province on implementing the PRC's fishery law, the regulations of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on approving the provincial capital city and other State Council-approved large cities to formulate their own local laws and regulations, the method of Shandong Province on management of urban construction housing

dismantling and vacating, the Shandong provincial regulations on national defense education, and the decisions of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on approving Jinan City's stipulations on assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, on approving Qingdao City's stipulations on assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, and on approving the Jinan City method on gardening and greening management.

The meeting also decided by vote and adopted the namelists of appointments and removals of cadres which were proposed by provincial Governor Zhao Zhihao and the chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate at a chairmanship meeting of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Wang Shufang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary meeting. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Lu Hong, Xiao Han, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yan Qingqing, and Li Ye, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Vice Governor Gao Changli, Yu Peigao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and responsible comrades of the provincial People's Procuratorate, various special committees of the provincial People's Congress, various provincial government departments concerned, the People's Congress Standing Committees of cities directly under the provincial government, the People's Congress work committees of various localities and some county and city People's Congress Standing Committees attended the meeting as observers.

Shandong People's Congress Vice Chairman Dies

*SK2806070190 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jun 90*

[Text] Comrade Zhou Zhijun, vice chairman of the fifth and the sixth standing committees of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, and member of the China Democratic National Construction Association, died of illness in Jinan at 1235 on 18 June 1990 at the age of 93, despite all lifesaving efforts.

The ceremony of paying last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhou Zhijun was held on the afternoon of 25 June at the farewell hall of the (Lishan) crematory in Jinan. Present at the ceremony were leading comrades Ma Zhongchen, Liang Buting, and Li Zhen as well as friends of Comrade Zhou Zhijun. Sending wreaths to the ceremony were Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; Sun Qimeng, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; and Wan Guoquan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of

the China Democratic National Construction Association. Also sending wreaths were the National CPPCC Committee, the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the various democratic parties at the provincial level, and hometown and friends of Comrade Zhou Zhijun.

Comrade Zhou Zhijun was an industrialist who ardently loved the motherland. Right after the founding of the PRC, during the process of socialist transformation, he positively responded to the call of the party by taking the lead in embarking on the road of joint state-private ownership. Following liberation, he voluntarily donated to the state the (Rencui) Primary School and the (Ren-shou) Hospital, which had been initiated by him in the 1940's for free study and free medical care to the people in his hometown, and all of the funds of the school and the hospital. During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, he donated an airplane to the state. He also donated more than 60,000 yuan of money to the Shandong Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce and the provincial welfare foundation. In 1984, he handed over to the state treasury the entire sum of 950,000 yuan of fixed interest paid to him by the state. During the period of holding leading posts of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Comrade Zhou Zhijun wholeheartedly performed official duties, worked assiduously and conscientiously, offered many valuable constructive opinions, took active part in various social activities, tried his best to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, and carried out much beneficial work for promoting the work of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Preferential Policies in Pudong Noted

HK2706145990 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No. 25, 18 Jun 90 p 12

[Article by Shi Siwei (4258 0934 4850): "Huang Ju, Vice Mayor of Shanghai, Speaks About Preferential Policy for the Development of Pudong"]

[Text] Since the central authorities' approval of the opening up and development of Pudong in Shanghai, foreign, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao clients and businessmen have come in a continuous stream to comprehend the investment conditions of the new Pudong zone. A few days ago, this writer made a special trip to the people's government of Shanghai Municipality to interview Mr Huang Ju, executive vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality and head of the leading group in charge of Pudong development, to ask him several

questions that are of concern to foreign businessmen and Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots.

Question: Why is Pudong developed only in the 11th year of the reform and the opening up?

Answer: This has something to do with the state strategic planning. Reform requires probing and exploration. Shanghai is China's largest industrial city and carries a large weight in the scale of maintaining the nation's stability. Shanghai's financial revenue accounts for one-fifth of the total financial revenue of the whole country, and accounts for one-fourth of the total financial revenue turned over by the local governments to the central government. During the first 10 years of reform and opening up, Shanghai had to play a stabilizing role and, as a big city, it could not be used as a testing ground. The 10 years of reform have enabled Guangdong and Fujian provinces to accumulate valuable experiences. To further deepen reform, it is necessary to shift our attention from medium-sized cities to big cities.

After 10 years of reform, Shanghai's industrial production has increased annually by eight percent, with certain improvement being made in the readjustment of industrial structure, industrial technological outfit, and hard and soft investment environment.

Shanghai cannot materialize reform and opening up by merely rigidly confining its efforts to the city proper that is located to the west of Huangpu Jiang. After repeated discussions and deliberations in recent years, it has been decided to develop Pudong. The new Pudong zone now under planning is a triangular land area which is close to the city proper. Most parts of Pudong lie within a radius of 15 kilometers from the present city center, covering an area of about 350 square km. Its present population is 1.1 million. There are about 2,000 factories, mainly connected with the petrochemical industry, shipbuilding, iron and steel, building materials, and so on. Pudong also possesses certain capabilities in machinery, light industry, and textiles. Its harbor conditions for water transportation are good, and the only defect is that it is separated by the Huangpu Jiang. So, the development of Pudong lies in first solving the problem of communication. The central government has decided to make an investment of 6.5 billion yuan in basic facilities.

Question: According to the Pudong development plan, there is a bonded zone [bao shu qu 0202 1599 0571] at Waigouqiao. Is it similar to a free port?

Answer: A bonded zone has been set up at Waigouqiao, covering an area of 5 to 10 square km. It possesses the common characteristics of the three types of free trade zone, export processing zone, and free port. Within the bonded zone, industries and bonded warehouses can be set up, and foreign commercial houses and trading companies are also allowed to engage in processing, export, and entrepot trade, with taxes collected in accordance with international practice, and bearing the characteristics of a free trade zone. People can reside in the free port, but there will be no residents in the bonded

zone. Its customs and port are located outside. In five years, an area of five square km in the zone will first be brought to completion. According to the current policies of China, this will be the most flexible area. At that time, the entrepot trade will certainly increase.

Question: If the three kinds of enterprises come to invest in Pudong, what kind of preferential treatment will they enjoy?

Answer: At present, there are many preferential policies and facilities adopted in Pudong, five of which have never been implemented by other special economic zones. These five policies are:

First, foreign businessmen will be allowed to invest in this zone to initiate the construction of energy and communication projects such as airports, ports, railways, highways, and electrical power stations. Commencing from the profit-taking year, income tax will be exempted for the first five years and levied at half of the rate for the next five years.

Second, foreign businessmen will be allowed to initiate tertiary industry inside the zone, and run pilot schemes of financial and commodity retailing businesses, such investments by foreign businessmen hitherto prohibited or restricted according to the existing provisions. Upon approval, they may run these businesses on a trial basis in the new Pudong zone.

Third, foreign-owned banks will be allowed to be set up at the new Pudong zone. Finance companies will first be approved to be set up and, in accordance with the actual needs of Pudong's development, some foreign banks will be allowed to set up their branches. At the same time, the current income tax rate for foreign banks will be appropriately reduced, and different tax rates will be applied to different businesses.

Fourth, foreign businessmen will be allowed to issue debentures and stock, and to conduct transactions in negotiable securities.

Fifth, the policy of compensation transferring of land use rights will be implemented in the zone, with a tenure ranging from 50 to 70 years. Foreign businessmen may undertake large-scale development of land based on contracts.

As regards detailed rules and regulations, they will be integrated with investment and be gradually perfected. For example, the rental and land transferring prices are to be further studied, but the tenure for the land use right will range from 50 to 70 years.

Question: How attractive will these many preferential conditions appear to foreign businessmen?

Answer: At present, these conditions look more attractive than those of other places. Now, many Japanese and U.S. businessmen, particularly Taiwanese businessmen on the other side of the strait, are coming for negotiation.

Those who come first will certainly gain earlier advantages. Of course, there are many onlookers, who want to see when the securities exchange will be established, and whether there is any guarantee for transportation and energy resources. What is more important is that they are worried about changes in policies. We understand all these. Shanghai has always been comparatively stable. We must maintain the stability and launch our project in a still better way, unless we abandon it.

Zhejiang CPPCC Chairman on Reunification

OW2706091390 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 20 Jun 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Shang Jingcai, chairman of the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], addressed a forum opened today to discuss the committee's work of promoting friendly contacts with people of various circles toward the goal of the reunification of the motherland. He reviewed the achievements and experiences of the CPPCC committees of various cities and prefectures over the past few years in seizing every opportunity and taking advantage of their strong points and favorable characteristics to promote friendly contacts with people abroad toward the goal of the reunification of the motherland.

Shang Jingcai said: Since November 1987 when Taiwan people were no longer prohibited from visiting their relatives on the mainland, a drastic change has appeared in the situation between the two sides of the strait. The situation has been developing in a direction favorable to peaceful reunification. We should earnestly sum up the past work, look into new questions, and make good suggestions so as to raise to a new stage the work of the CPPCC committees in our province in promoting friendly contacts with people of various circles toward the goal of the reunification of the motherland.

He said: CPPCC committees should carry out their function of participating in the discussion and administration of state affairs, unite all forces at home and abroad that can be united, expand the patriotic united front, and contribute to strengthening the unity of the Chinese nation and prompting the realization of the principle of peaceful reunification based on the concept of one country, two systems.

Also addressing the forum was (Wu Yaomin), head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee.

The forum was attended by vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Tang Yuanbing, He Zhibin, and Qiu Qinghua. Also present were responsible persons from the United Front Work Department and the Office for Work Toward Taiwan under the provincial party committee, the provincial Overseas Chinese

Affairs Office, the CPPCC committees of 11 cities and prefectures, and other departments concerned in the province.

The forum will spend three days exchanging experiences and discussing ways to further the work of promoting friendly contacts with people of all circles toward the goal of the reunification of the motherland.

Central-South Region

Guangzhou Cracks Down on Criminals

HK2806074790 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] This morning, the Guangzhou People's Court held mass rallies in seven urban districts including Yishou District, Liwan District, Haizhu District, Dongshan District, and others, and three counties to announce judgments against a number of major criminals who had committed robbery, rape, theft, or killed other people wilfully. Those who received death sentence were sent under escort to the execution ground and shot. These meetings show the court's spearhead of attack in carrying out the directives of the central authorities, provincial authorities, and the court immediately above about dealing hard blows at criminals. Among the criminals who were sentenced to death: 19 were robbers—of whom two persons called Guo Rui and Bi Bingmei were gun robbers who looted the Huaye shop selling watches and jewelry at the People Street South last year; seven were murderers; nine major larcenists; four had been engaged in illegal transaction of guns and ammunition; one rapist; and another had instigated women to sell their bodies.

When the court announced that the above condemned criminals would be sent to the execution ground, the participating masses responded with warm applause.

Guangxi Leaders Award Model Workers

HK2806054190 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The regional meeting to present awards to Guangxi's national model peasants and pacesetter units in grain production commended by the Ministry of Agricultural for the year 1989 was held at the regional people's government auditorium yesterday morning. Regional party and government leaders Chen Hui Guang, Cheng Kejie, Wang Zhuguang, Li Ji Wu, and Lu Yannan attended the meeting and presented awards to model peasants and pacesetter units in grain production.

Cheng Kejie, chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a speech at the meeting. He expressed his hope that the comrades who had been honored with the title of national model peasants and the pacesetter units in grain production which had been commended by the Ministry of Agriculture would guard against

arrogance and rashness, make persistent efforts, do a still better job, and strive to win still a greater glory.

During the meeting, Cheng Kejie, on behalf of the regional party committee and regional people's government, conveyed sincere respect and warm congratulations to the 21 comrades of Guangxi region who had won the title of national model peasant and the 76 pacesetter units in grain production which had been commended to the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1989. [passage omitted]

Changsha Executes Condemned Criminal in Hunan

*HK2806063190 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] Condemned criminal Chen Wenxiong, who escaped from prison in March of last year by bribing the policeman keeping watch over him with a large sum of money, was executed according to law yesterday, with the approval of the provincial Higher People's Court. After his escape, he fled to 26 cities across the country, committing theft on 26 occasions with the stolen goods valuing at 17,000 yuan and stolen grain coupons for purchasing 4,000 kg of grain. When he committed an offense in Chengdu in April last year, he was arrested on the spot.

Southwest Region

Tibet Leaders View Housing Problems

*OW2706224590 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jun 90*

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 June, the Tibet autonomous regional party committee held a meeting of party, government, and Army organs in the autonomous region on correcting irregularities in private housing construction among cadres and workers. Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, called on cadres at all levels in the autonomous region, particularly leading cadres with party membership, to set strict demand on themselves in accordance with party discipline and state law, seek no private gains nor special privileges, be a good example in observing discipline and law, and help improve the standards of social conduct and bring about political stability in Tibet. [Video shows wide shots of the inside of an auditorium in which about 100 people are seated; video also shows closeups of Hu Jintao, Gyaincain Norbu, and other Tibet leaders seated on a rostrum in the auditorium]

Leaders of the autonomous region Hu Jintao, Tian Congming, Danzim, Hu Songjie, (Tao Xu), Wang Guangxi, Puquang, Gyainco, Tudao Doje, and (Yang Zhongxin) attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Chairman Gyaincain Norbu delivered a report to the principal responsible comrades of party, government, and Army organs in the autonomous region

on the basic situation of private housing construction among cadres and workers and existing problems. He reminded the cadres at all levels in Tibet to fully understand the significance of correcting irregularities in private housing construction among cadres and workers, and to know that how to penalize corruption, keep ethical integrity, and strengthen the flesh-and-blood ties with the people is an urgent question which our party and government must seriously solve.

He said: On 5 August 1989, the regional party committee and people's government made a decision on doing eight things of concern to the masses in the near future. Correcting irregularities in private housing construction among cadres and workers is an important part of the decision, as well as an important measure to eliminate corrupt practices, step up the building of an honest and clean government, and strengthen the ties between the party and the people.

Chairman Gyaincain Norbu emphasized the following points with respect to correcting irregularities in private housing construction among cadres and workers: 1) Land for private housing construction in excess of authorized size must be handled in accordance with the Lhasa City people's government's opinion on handling excessive land for private housing construction. The violators should return the excessive portion of the land as soon as possible, or pay additional land fees, or be fined according to circumstances. Any houses built on roads, encroaching upon other's land, or violating the district construction plan must be torn down. 2) Anyone who live in government housing while leasing his private house to others must terminate the lease imminately, and all rent collected must be turned over to the government. 3) Anyone who resells his private house for large profit must be dealt with sternly, and all his illegitimate income shall be confiscated. He shall be dealt with according to law if he violates the law. 4) Anyone who occupies more than one government house must move out of the excessive house or houses as soon as possible according to relevant regulations, or be subject to party and government disciplinary actions. 5) Anyone who borrows public funds to build private houses shall pay interest for the loan in accordance with relevant regulations. The interest payment should begin on 30 June 1989, and the interest rate should be same as the bank interest rate. Crimes, such as giving or taking bribes, in connection with private housing construction, should be dealt with according to law by the judicial department and other departments concerned.

Hu Jintao, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting.

He emphasized: In the course of correcting irregularities in private housing construction among cadres and workers, we must first unify the ideological understanding of all the cadres and workers in the region, particularly the leading cadres. Whether or not we can always keep and develop the flesh-and-blood ties with

the people should be regarded as a question having a direct bearing on the prosperity and decline of the party and the country. The task of correcting unhealthy tendencies among leading cadres with the party membership should be regarded as an effective measure to penalize corruption, and should be carried through to the end. Second, we must adhere to a clear and definite guiding principle of seriously and strictly implementing the policies. We should educate the cadres seriously, correct wrongdoing resolutely, and handle irregularities prudently. We should take strict and harsh disciplinary actions against those who continue building private houses in violation of law and discipline. Third, leading cadres at all levels, particularly the cadres in the discipline inspection department, should have the courage to handle the law and discipline violation cases. Leading cadres at all levels should first examine themselves, and those who have been involved in irregularities in connection with private housing construction should display party spirit and political awareness, put the interests of the party above all else, overcome difficulties, and take the lead in correcting wrongdoing. This is a strict demand set for the leading cadres.

At the 23 June meeting, the autonomous regional party committee decided that from now on the party committees at various levels throughout the region should conduct an investigation soon on the irregularities in private housing construction among cadres and workers and thoroughly correct the irregularities before the end of this year.

The autonomous regional party committee called on leading organs and leading cadres in the region to enhance vigor, strengthen unity, improve work, and take actions to stabilize the situation, develop the economy, and form close ties with the masses to greet the forthcoming fourth autonomous regional party congress.

Drug-Banning Rallies Held in Yunnan

*HK2806001190 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun 90*

[Text] The Yunnan provincial people's government and the Kunming City people's government jointly held a drug-banning rally at the Hebin Stadium in Kunming on the morning of 26 June, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Opium War and the third anniversary of International Drug-Banning Day, at which a pronouncement of capital punishment was made on a certain number of serious drug traffickers and a certain quantity of seized drugs was destroyed in the presence of all.

About 40,000 people of all nationalities and quarters attended the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial and Kunming City party, government, and military organs and of the people's armed police, responsible persons of democratic parties and organizations directly under the provincial and local authorities He Zhiqiang, Yin Jun, (Qiu Chuangxiao), (Wang Guangxian) and (Wang Tingchun), and veteran comrades Liu Minghui,

Sun Yuting and Gao Zhiguo, former members of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting.

At about 0900, Kunming Mayor (Wang Tingchun) declared the rally open. Yunnan provincial Governor He Zhiqiang first took the floor at the rally, noting: Today we are solemnly gathering here to mark the 150th anniversary of the Opium War and the third anniversary of the International Drug-Banning Day, and at the same time, we will pronounce the death sentence on a certain number of serious drug traffickers and destroy a certain quantity of seized drugs in the presence of all. This proves once again our consistent stand and attitude of fighting drugs resolutely and demonstrates the powerful might of the people's democratic dictatorship of our country.

He Zhiqiang pointed out: Resorting to force, imperialists unleashed the criminal Opium War 150 years ago, which reduced China to the status of a semicolonial and semi-feudal society. During the ensuing long years, the Chinese people suffered to the full the scourge of opium and drugs and was subjected to historical humiliation. In Old China, Yunnan was one of the provinces most seriously infected with drugs and Yunnan people bitterly hated the scourge of opium and drugs. After liberation, in accordance with instructions by the central authorities, governments at different levels of Yunnan Province launched a mammoth, mass campaign against opium and drugs throughout the province. In the last several years, the evil of opium and drugs, which had brought calamity to the people of all nationalities for more than 100 years, was basically uprooted. This was a great success. However, we have been all along threatened by drugs from outside and inside the province because of the special geological location of Yunnan. Since the beginning of the 1980's, infiltrations of international drug trafficking have increasingly endangered our province. Gangs of drug trafficking and drug traffickers in the world, in collaboration with lawless elements in the country, have engaged in incessant drug trafficking activities in our province. As a result, drug abuse has flared up again in some areas of our province after being thoroughly put down many years ago. This has inevitably aroused great concern of the whole society. Facing the resurgence of drug crimes, governments at different levels of our province have, persistently adhering to the policy of strictly banning drugs, resolutely investigated, banned, and crushed all crimes pertaining to drugs. Over the past few years, we uncovered a certain number of drug trafficking cases and a certain amount of drugs, severely punished a certain number of criminals involved in drug trafficking, and educated and redeemed a certain number of people taking a wrong step in life. Meanwhile, we have not only achieved splendid results on the battlefield of fighting drugs at home and also unearthed major international drug-trafficking cases for many times, thus having played an important role in the international war on drugs. With the support of the broad masses of the people, we are firmly resolved and entirely able to check the spread of the crimes of drug trafficking and drug abuse.

He Zhiqiang emphatically pointed out: When drugs are bringing a dire threat to the whole society, in order to maintain social stability, protect the state prestige, make the Chinese nation prosperous, and guarantee the healthy growth of all children and young people, we should make the most firm resolve to resolutely struggle against the international and domestic drug criminal activities. The provincial party committee and government have urged the people of all nationalities in the province to carry on the glorious tradition of patriotism, get a clear understanding of their historical, arduous responsibility, go into action right now to resolutely struggle against drug crimes, adopt effective measures to check infiltration of drugs from abroad and make efforts to remove the soil for spread of drugs in the province, so as to ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up to the outside world, and the four modernizations.

Following the speech by Governor He Zhiqiang, (Qiu Chuangxiao), president of the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court, pronounced judgment on 14 serious drug criminals. Some of these criminals smuggled directly drugs into the province, some collaborated with drug smugglers in the province, and some engaged in the reselling of drugs. The amount of drugs smuggled and trafficked by these criminals was huge, so their crimes were very serious. The 14 serious drug criminals were sentenced to death and deprived of political rights for life after they were tried by the intermediate people's courts of Baoshan Prefecture, Kunming City, and Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture. Meanwhile, the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court had concluded the second hearing and the Supreme People's Court had approved the death sentence according to law. The criminals were sent under escort to the execution ground immediately after their death sentence was pronounced.

At the rally this morning, the Kunming Public Security Bureau destroyed 520 kg of seized heroin and 480 kgs of seized opium in the presence of all.

Today, rallies of banning drugs were also held in six prefectures and autonomous prefectures, including Dehong, Baoshan, and Dali.

Commentary Views Drug Crimes in Yunnan

HK2806004190 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Station short commentary: "Review the Vigor of Style of the Chinese Nation, Carry On Its Spirit and Resolutely Struggle Against Drug Crimes"]

[Text] Today the provincial people's government and the Kunming City people's government jointly held a rally, sternly pronouncing the death sentence to serious drug criminals and destroying seized drugs in the presence of all. This means our province commemorates, with practical action, the 150th anniversary of the Opium War

and the third anniversary of the International Drug-banning Day. This also openly makes known our consistent position and attitude of resolutely banning drugs. The move is of great significance and enjoys immense popular support.

The rally will surely encourage the people of all nationalities in the province to more actively throw themselves into the battle of banning drugs and make their contributions to the thorough elimination of drugs on the earth. We do not forget that the devil Opium War launched by imperialists 150 years ago reduced our country to the status of a semicolonial and a semifeudal society and subjected the Chinese nation to the humiliation of being called sick men of East Asia. After the founding of New China, the people of all nationalities in our province broke away from the scourge of drugs after many years of drug-fighting. However, since the beginning of 1980's, international drug traffickers have tried every possible means to infiltrate our province. As a result, drug abuse has flared up again in some areas after being put down for many years. Facing the challenge, Yunnan people who bitterly hate the scourge of opium and drugs should in no way stand by with folded arms, nor should they tolerate repeat of the tragedy of national suffering. Eliminating and banning drugs is where the interests of our country and nation lie and is also the crying need of people of all quarters in society and all families. The provincial people's government calls on the people of all nationalities in the province to develop the glorious tradition of patriotism and go into action right now to wage resolute struggle against drug crimes. The call reflects aspirations and demands of the people of all nationalities and will surely enjoy support from the people of all nationalities and all circles of the whole province. We are convinced that by relying on the spirit of our nation and the powerful might of the people's democratic dictatorship of our country, the battle of eliminating and banning drugs shall surely ensure the final victory.

North Region

Suburban Beijing Welcomes Foreign Investment

OW2106133990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0654 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)—Beijing Vice-Mayor Huang Chao Wednesday met with 300 Chinese and foreign businessmen to promote foreign investment in suburban Beijing.

Huang said suburban Beijing, covering 16,700 square kilometers, has a relatively advanced agricultural economy and convenient transportation and telecommunications facilities.

Huang said the municipal government plans to improve efficiency and cut red tape in the examination and approval of foreign-invested enterprises in its suburbs.

The city will also provide financial support, tax incentives, assistance with raw materials supply and support for technological innovation.

Huang said a leading group responsible for foreign economic cooperation and trade in suburban Beijing will be established.

The foreign businessmen at the meeting were offered 160 projects for investment.

Suburban Beijing already has 310 foreign-invested enterprises.

Xing Chongzhi at Radio-Television Rally

*SK2806074690 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 31 May p 1*

[Text] On 29 May, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held a radio-television rally at the end of the provincial family planning work conference to commend the advanced, spur on the backward, and encourage the party committees and governments and the family planning workers at all levels to make continued efforts to further enhance the entire level of family planning work.

This provincial family planning work conference appraised and set in order the family planning work level of various prefectures, cities, and counties. Five prefectures and cities and 15 counties (cities) were commended and 18 counties were criticized.

Liu Ronghui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, announced the decision of the provincial party committee and the provincial government on conferring the title of advanced family planning prefectures, cities, and counties (cities) in five prefectures and cities and 15 counties (cities).

The rally was presided over by Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial family planning leading group. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, addressed the rally.

In his speech, Xing Chongzhi first extended warm congratulations to the commended family planning advanced units on behalf of the provincial party committee and government. He said: At this provincial family planning work conference, we have classified and set in order the family planning work level of various prefectures, cities, and counties. This is not an array of the results of implementing the 1989 letter of responsibility for managing certain family planning targets but an appraisal of the comprehensive work levels of various prefectures. This manifested the achievements in basic work, whether good or bad, and the management level of family planning work, whether high or low, make things convenient for all localities to specifically analyze the situation of population and family planning work and

their ability to control population growth and to improve the work with a definite object in view. He hoped that localities on the front rank would also recognize where they are lagging behind in their work, guard against arrogance and rashness, set strict demands on themselves, promote their achievements, overcome shortcomings, and continue to forge ahead. Those localities being placed on the back row showed that their comprehensive work levels were relatively lower than other places. More often than not, the work foundation of these localities was poor and, to a great extent, many of their problems were left over from the past, thus making their work more difficult and their tasks more arduous. This required them to exert more painstaking efforts. After the recent two or three years of work, remarkable changes have taken place or are going to take place in some of these localities. As long as they persist in unswervingly grasping this work they will surely fundamentally change their backward outlook.

In referring to how to implement the guidelines of this conference well, Xing Chongzhi emphatically pointed out: We must continue to enhance the entire level of understanding of the party and government leading bodies at all levels, strengthen their sense of population and the sense of the average per-capita share of everything, more consciously strengthen leadership over family planning work from the perspective of attaining the economic development strategic objective, consciously sum up experiences and lessons, analyze the new situation, and solve new problems. It is necessary to deeply probe into the pattern of family planning work, with greater decisiveness and exert greater efforts to carry out the basic work in a down-to-earth manner, and empower the population plan, the family planning policy, and the principle of "stressing the fields of work," in all townships, villages, and households. This requires the party committees and governments at all levels not to slacken their efforts in family planning work in the slightest degree, but to create and sum up experiences in further strengthening leadership. As long as we realistically strengthen leadership, we will surely create a new situation in our province's family planning work.

While fully affirming our province's achievements in family planning work, Yue Qifeng analyzed the whole province's current population situation and put forward the major tasks for this year.

Attending the radio-television rally were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], including Zhang Chao, Bai Shi, Hong Yi, and Wang Zuwu, and leading comrades of the provincial Family Planning Association, including Han Qimin, Ge Qi, and Ia Qiyun.

Tianjin Increases Foreign Exchange Earnings

*HK2406090090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Jun 90 p 1*

[“Tianjin’s Foreign Exchange Earnings From Exports Increased in First Five Months of 1990”]

[Text] Tianjin, 17 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—In Tianjin, through the reform of the foreign trade system, a number of backbone enterprises were authorized to directly engage in import and export business. In the first five months of this year, the whole municipality's foreign exchange earnings from exports continued to increase, and the total amount of foreign exchange earnings reached \$660 million or increased by 9.3 percent over that in the same period of last year. The backbone enterprises which were responsible for the export of their own products have fulfilled their export tasks in the first half of this year ahead of time.

In recent years, while expanding the business scope of various foreign trade companies, Tianjin has also organized a number of backbone enterprises with export capacity to engage in foreign trade and established some joint import and export companies to deal in chemical, electronics, and textile products.

In the past, these enterprises had little knowledge about the international market, and they only exported several or more than 10 products. Now, as they directly contract foreign businessmen and have access to the market information, this has not only enabled them to develop new products urgently needed in the international market, but also enabled them to improve the packing of their products according to the special requirements of the foreign importers. At present, the variety and quantity of products exported by these enterprises have been doubled and redoubled. The Bicycle Corporation of Tianjin has developed 11 types of high-class and middle-class bicycles and has exported some of them to the North American market. The Electronics Bureau also increased the number of export products from 22 in 1987 to more than 60 at present, and increased the volume of export from \$4.09 million in 1987 to \$8.27 million at present.

In these enterprises, a competent contingent of sales representatives in export trade has also been built. They have a good knowledge about the international market and can skillfully grasp the opportunities. The Dagu Chemical Plant successfully exported its products to Western Europe and won good reputation there. The volume of export continued to increase. Recently, the plant was admitted to be an official member of the International Association of Cammerxane Manufacturers at the organization's meeting in Spain.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Calls Attention to United Front Work

SK2606020190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 25 June to relay and study the guidelines of the national united front work conference and to map out steps and measures for implementing the guidelines. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Meng Chuanzhen, director of the united front work department under the provincial party committee; and Tan Fangzhi, deputy director of the united front work department under the provincial party committee; respectively relayed the guidelines of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speech entitled "Strive To Develop the Most Extensive Patriotic United Front" as well as the guidelines of the national united front work conference.

At the meeting, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee conscientiously studied the speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin, and expressed their opinions on actually attending to and strengthening the united front work in line with the reality of the province's united front work.

In his summation speech, Comrade Sun Weiben said: Party committees at all levels should emphatically list the united front work as an item on their daily agenda; and all personnel of party committees should pay attention to and be concerned about the united front work. The key to this work at the moment is to conscientiously grasp the implementation of the guidelines, and strive to implement the guidelines in a down-to-earth manner in line with the reality of the province. Comrade Sun Weiben also set demands on preparations for holding a good provincial united front work conference.

Attending this Standing Committee meeting were Shao Qihui and Wang Haiyan, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Chen Yunlin, Ma Guoliang, and Meng Qingxiang, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee.

Attends Commendation Meeting

SK2806055990 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The provincial government held a meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals who did a good job in the Chinese economic and trade symposium with the Soviet Union and East European countries in Harbin on 27 June. [passage omitted]

The commendatory meeting was held at the Heilongjiang exhibition room. Taking seats on the rostrum were party and government leading comrades of the province and Harbin City, including Sun Weiben,

Shao Qihui, Wang Luming, Wang Haiyan, Li Genshen, Chen Yunlin, Ma Guoliang, (Song Qingxiang), He Shoulun, Du Xianzhong, Zhang Li, Jin Xiaozhen, Zhang Delin, and Li Jiating. [passage omitted] The meeting was presided over by Du Xianzhong. [passage omitted]

Provincial Governor Shao Qihui addressed the meeting: He said: This economic and trade symposium was held under the cordial concern of the State Council and the direct leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the leadership committee of this symposium. The provincial party committee and government showed great attention to this symposium and attached prime importance to it. This symposium fully showed that our country has upheld the socialist orientation, reform, and opening up and has pushed our country to a new stage in the development of economic and trade cooperations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, created opportunities for our country to establish economic and trade contacts with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, and strengthened the sense of reform and opening up of the broad masses of cadres. [passage omitted]

Addresses Cadres at Training Class

SK2806060790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 June, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at a forum of cadres at the department and bureau levels who were at or below the age of 45 and were attending a training class. He stressed: Strengthening training for middle-aged and young cadres and enhancing their Marxist and Leninist theoretical accomplishment, level of carrying out policies, and organization and leadership qualities are of special importance in unswervingly implementing the party's line, principles, and policies and promoting the sustained development of our province's economic construction, reform, and opening up. Entrusted by the provincial party committee, the party school of the provincial party committee sponsored a training class for cadres at and below the age of 45. Since the first half of last year, three training classes of this kind have been held. A total of 83 cadres were trained.

Sun Weiben said: Middle-aged and young cadres with good faith and ambitions should extensively [words indistinct], become qualified leading cadres with real ability and education, realistically undertake the heavy historical tasks, and make greater contributions to enabling the party and the country to grow and flourish.

Jilin People's Congress Meeting Opens

SK2606040790 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] The 16th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress was held at (Xinghua) Hotel in the province this morning. Huo Mingguang, chairman of the provincial People's Congress,

presided over the session. He first gave an explanation on the draft agenda of this session. The members adopted this agenda. This morning, according to the agenda, the participants heard an explanation given by Yang Hexiang, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the provincial People's Congress, on the situation of revising the draft Jilin provincial regulations on managing commodity transactions, and an explanation given by (Liu Ziran), chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the provincial People's Congress, on the resolution of raising elementary educational funds through various channels.

The 16th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress will also hear a report given by the provincial government on the work of solving the problems of enterprises which are running at half capacity or have been brought to a standstill, discuss and approve a report on Jilin Province's 1989 budgets, and hear reports given by the provincial government on the provincial development of individual and private economies, on the implementation of the PRC's water law, on the provincial basic situation in popularizing legal knowledge in the past five years, and on personnel appointments and removals.

Cheng Shengsan, Cui Lin, Yu Ruihuang, Xu Yuancun, and Ke Muyun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and some committee members, a total of 44 persons, attended the meeting. Wang Yunkun, vice provincial governor; Xie Anshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and (Zhao Xingzhi), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

Shenyang City Holds Open Trial at Gymnasium

SK2806045990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] On 26 June Shenyang City sponsored an open trial at the Liaoning Gymnasium to punish in line with the law 43 convicts involved in 29 serious criminal cases which were uncovered during the drive of dealing strict blows at serious crimes.

The open trial began at 0900 that day, at which (Ma Yuliang), vice president of Shenyang City Intermediate Court, ordered the fighters of the armed police forces to escort into the gymnasium the 43 convicts, including (Liu Haitao), accused of kidnapping, robbery, forming a gangster group, and murder.

During the open trial, (Liu Haitao) and (Bai Quanmin) who had acted like crazy for a period of time and plundered 21 peasants at the (Yangshicun) crossing on the Shen-Liao Highway, who were entering the urban area to sell their vegetables, dropped their heads and admitted their guilt before the solemn national emblem. They were respectively sentenced to life in prison and 15 years.

During the period from August 1989 to May 1990, 36 women in Huanggu District of Shenyang City were stabbed in their hips, which brought about serious instability to the society.

When Vice President (Ma Yuliang) announced the death penalty for (Gao Wei), a gangster convict, at the open trial, more than 10,000 spectators in the gymnasium responded to the sentence with warm applause. Then, he continued to announce the sentences of the four robbery convicts, including (Zhang Jingchun), (Zhang Xianji), (Zhou Xin), and (Yu Jianchun), who robbed 1.02 million yuan of renminbi from self-employed businessmen and state bonds worth 10,000 yuan on 28 February 1990. At that moment, the gymnasium resounded with the shouts of approval of spectators who turned their eyes at the same time on the four convicts. The four robbery convicts who caused a sensation throughout the country were sentenced to death.

After the announcement of the sentence by Vice President (Ma Yuliang), the gymnasium again resounded with warm applause.

Northwest Region

Gansu's Li Ziqi on Poor Areas, Changes

HK2506010890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Jun 90 p 5

[Article by Li Ziqi (2621 1311 1142), secretary of Gansu Provincial CPC Committee: "Dingxi County Needs Stability"]

[Text] The area around Dingxi County in central Gansu was known as one of the poorest areas in the whole province and even in the whole country. Over 70 percent of the people in this area were plagued with poverty and found it hard to get sufficient food, clothing, and goods for daily use. When major natural disasters occurred, a large number of people had to leave their homes and wander about along the railway lines. This caused a certain degree of social unrest and instability. In a certain sense, "without Dingxi's stability, it is hard to ensure the whole province's stability." Ensuring sufficient food and clothing for the people in Dingxi is a task of crucial importance. If this task is fulfilled, the people will see the bright future, and the work of overcoming poverty in central Gansu and even in the whole province will make substantial progress.

Beginning in 1983, I took Dingxi as a county that I was responsible for contacting. Every year, I went there five or six times. In the past seven years, through going to Dingxi, I not only took nutrients from the hectic practice of production and revolution of the masses there, but also learned a lot from the creative experience of the people in Dingxi. This enabled me to find out the fundamental way to solve some problems in agricultural

production in the dry areas in central Gansu and to accumulate some useful experience for guiding the work in the whole province.

In the course of guiding the work in Dingxi, I first needed to gain a comprehensive knowledge about the local conditions and to fully mobilize the masses and encourage party members and cadres at various levels to put forward proposals. There, we successively worked out the timely schemes for comprehensively changing the natural conditions in an orderly and planned way. We decided that "the damage of the vegetation be stopped in three years' time"; that "the people's need for food and clothing be basically satisfied in five years' time"; and that "grain self-sufficiency be realized in another five years' time." Thus, the short-time goals and long-term strategic tasks were formulated for changing the conditions in Dingxi. In the past seven years, the county adopted the contract system and allowed the land contracts to be inherited, thus encouraging the people to reclaim the waste land on mountains and slopes to plant various drought-enduring plants in a total area of 807,000 mu and plant trees in a total area of 1.13 million mu. Now, the per capita area of forests in this county is 3.2 mu, and this produces basically sufficient firewood and animal fodder for the local masses. The longstanding situation in which "people had to cut grass for fuel and animals had to nibble at bark" was thus changed. At the same time, the county also worked out a long-term development program and laid stress on the building of terraced fields, sandy fields, and valley fields. At present, the total area of these three types of fields has exceeded 900,000 mu in the whole county, or each person now has an average of 2.4 mu of such fields. The yield in these fields was generally rather stable. Vegetation has been restored in the valleys, and small reservoirs and dams have been built to conserve water and soil. Now, more than 100 small valleys have been harnessed with a total area of more than some 320 square kilometers, with more than 120 square kilometers being newly harnessed. The rate of effectiveness reached 50.6 percent.

The changes in the ecological environment and the agricultural production conditions in the whole county laid a foundation for the development of all other industries. In the last seven years, the per capita net income of the peasants in this county increased by 342.7 yuan or increased by 244.3 yuan in real terms; the per capita grain output reached 566 jin or increased 2.2 times; the per capita savings of rural residents reached 38 yuan or increased by 3.8 times; and the state's issuance of relief money and relief grain decreased by over 80 percent.

The profound changes in the rural economic conditions in Dingxi have also brought about changes in people's mental conditions. The previous contingent of people who fled from famine has been turned into a contingent of people who are organized to provide labor service in other areas. In the past, people who damaged the vegetation have been changed into a main force for conducting farmland capital construction. The broad masses

of peasants have found the road for getting rid of poverty and getting rich from the changes in reality, have seen the hope of overcoming poverty, have deepened their love of the Communist Party's leadership and of the socialist system.

As a provincial party committee secretary, when I went to assist the work of a county, the eyes of several hundred thousand people were all directed at me. My work style was not only related to my personal reputation, but more importantly, had a direct bearing on the party's image among the masses. In the seven years, when going to Dingxi, I always tried to go directly to the villages and visited peasant households. A number of labor models, including Li Yutian who consistently built terraced fields, Xi Delu who did a good job in raising livestock, and Zhang Jinsheng who invented the advanced techniques of raising cattle and sheep, as well as Tang Junyuan, a poor peasant, are all my old friends. They were willing to tell me about what they thought and what difficulties they encountered. I often chatted with them and explained the situation to them. From their hard work and their achievements, I also saw the future prospects of Gansu's rural economic development. I could gain more from a deepgoing talk with peasants than racking my brains all day long in my office.

The changes in Dingxi have enabled us to learn a lot of new things and have also increased the whole province's confidence in producing sufficient food and clothing for local people and getting richer and richer.

Discusses Overcoming Sluggish Market

*HK2606141590 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Attending a forum on the afternoon of the day before yesterday with party secretaries, directors, managers, and workers of some enterprises in Jiuquan Prefecture and Jiuquan City, Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, noted: Now that we are facing a sustained sluggishness of the market, all enterprises must conscientiously analyze the present situation in production, and study existing problems and difficulties. [passage omitted]

He said: Viewed from the present situation, industrial production in Jiuquan Prefecture and Jiuquan City appears to be going quite well. To be sure the sluggish market has caused some temporary difficulties to industrial production, but all these are difficulties in the process of reform, and we must not repudiate the reform just because of such problems. Instead we must seek their resolution through in-depth reform of enterprises while upholding the spirit of reform. In order to overcome as soon as possible the difficulties arising from the sluggish market, we hope that all the enterprises will pay constant attention to the readjustment of the product mix, develop and produce a greater number of new and marketable products, open up new marketing channels, and improve commodity circulation. It is necessary to

raise the enterprises' technical standards, carry out technical transformation, and make more investment in technological development. It is necessary to rely on the masses of cadres, staff members, and workers, enhance democratic management, and strictly administer the plants. Not only must we pay attention to the enterprises' development speed and lay still more stress on economic results, but we must make greater efforts to promote products through commercial advertising.

To conclude, Li Ziqi emphasized: While doing a good job in all the above aspects, we must also uphold the principle of working along two lines. In other words, we should also work hard to strengthen party organizations in enterprises, give full play to their role, strengthen ideological and political work for the staff and workers of the enterprises, and thus enhance the workers' ideological understanding. With the support and common efforts of all sectors, we will be able to overcome difficulties and our enterprises will have brighter prospects. [passage omitted]

Shaanxi Official Concerned About Social Order

*HK2606151290 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Jun 90*

[Text] The Seventh Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 14th meeting on 25 June, at which Vice Governor Xu Shanlin delivered a report on the present social order in our province and further improvement in this aspect of work.

The meeting was presided over by its chairman, Li Xipu.

Members of the Standing Committee listened to methods adopted by Shaanxi Province for trial implementation of the PRC rules of organization for villagers' committees, rules and regulations of Shaanxi Province for protection of middle and primary schools, rules and regulations of Shaanxi Province for keeping cities clean and tidy, and an explanation of the draft decisions made by the nationalities, religious, Overseas Chinese affairs, and foreign affairs committee under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

When listening to those documents, Xu Shanlin pointed out: Problems relating to the present social order are so serious. This is a comprehensive reflection of mutual functioning of various factors in the social, political, economic, and cultural fields. For this reason, we should mobilize and depend on forces of the whole society to coordinate with each other and make concerted efforts to adopt different measures, namely punishment, prevention, public surveillance, and education, in order to improve social order in a comprehensive way and keep it stable for a long time. Xu Shanlin continued: We should consolidate the ranks of public security and judicial personnel and further improve their political integrity and vocational proficiency so that there will be a marked turn for the better in public order.

Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Sun Kehua, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, Liu Lizhen, Wei Minghai, Tao Zhong, Mao Shengxian, Chen Xuejun and Gao Lingyun attended the meeting.

Shaanxi Leaders Urge Cracking Down on Crimes

*HK2606100690 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese
6 Jun 90 p 1*

[Report by Liang Guodong (4731 0948 2767) and Qiao Xiaolu (0829 2556 7120): "Provincial CPC Committee and Government Held a Meeting To Make Arrangements for the Work of Dealing Severe Blows at Criminal Activities"]

[Text] Recently, the provincial party committee and government held a meeting to make arrangements for gathering strength for launching in the province a severe struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities. Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Xu Shanlin, vice governor of Shaanxi, attended the meeting and made speeches.

Comrade Xu Shanlin said in his speech: At present, the situation of public security is rather grim; the trend of criminal activities becoming more serious day by day has not been basically checked; the number of criminal cases has continued to increase greatly; and the criminal activities of theft, robbery, drug trafficking, and abducting and selling persons have run rampant. In particular, crimes involving rings have increased rapidly, and the results have become more serious. Various social sectors and the great masses of people have expressed deep worries about the bad situation of public security. The problem of public security has become an important problem affecting the people who want to live and work in peace and contentment, affecting social stability, and affecting economic construction and a smooth progress of reform and opening up. Therefore, the launching of an overall struggle for "severely cracking down on crimes" is urgently required by the current situation of public security.

Comrade Xu Shanlin stressed that this time the campaign on "severely cracking down on crimes" must fully mobilize the masses and various sectors for participation, so as to form a magnificent struggle against criminal activities. Various prefectures, cities, and counties must carry out ideological mobilization among departments, enterprises, schools, and grass-roots units; tell the great masses of people the meaning of the struggle for severely cracking down on serious criminal elements; and mobilize the masses of people to reveal and report various crimes and information on criminals. We must fully use the propaganda media such as television, radio, and newspapers to extensively publicize the good deeds and good people fighting against criminal elements; to publicize the deeds of advanced cadres and policemen who do good things and eliminate bad things for the people; to reveal the ugly face of the criminals; to vigorously boost social justice; to support the legitimate

actions of the people; to form strong public opinion; and to create a good social environment in which the good people dare to fight against the bad ones.

Comrade Xu Shanlin said: During the struggle, we must closely integrate the effort in cracking down on crimes with prevention and construction, and grasp the problem of handling crimes as a systems engineering project. We must make great efforts in strengthening work in the grass-roots units and fully develop the role of mediation, protection, and assistance organs; we must further promote work in comprehensive rectification of public security.

Comrade Mou Lingsheng also made a speech at the meeting. He demanded that party committees and governments at various levels earnestly strengthen leadership over the struggle, and that various business departments earnestly strengthen leadership over concrete work in the struggle, so as to win new victories.

Rioters Denounced by Masses in Akto County

*OW2806044590 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
10 May 90 p 1*

[By correspondent Wang Guodong (3769 0948 2767) from Akto County]

[Text] Over the past few days, staff members and workers of all units and masses of all social strata have held criticism meetings to indignantly denounce the crimes committed by the counterrevolutionary armed rioters in Baren Township. They pledged to support firmly the wise decision on quelling the rebellion that the central authorities and this autonomous region adopted. They said that they would resolutely struggle against the counterrevolutionary activities of undermining our national unity and the unification of the motherland. They vowed to take specific actions to safeguard the political stability and unity of the motherland.

As of 6 May, 87 such criticism meetings had been held by various units in the county. More than 30,000 people attended the meetings, and 256 of them delivered speeches. The speakers unanimously agreed that the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion that took place at Baren Township on 5 April was an organized, planned, and premeditated counterrevolutionary activity carried out by a handful of national separatists for the criminal purpose of overthrowing the Communist Party's leadership, subverting the socialist system, and undermining the unification of the motherland and the unity of our nation. This handful of counterrevolutionary armed rioters, they pointed out, disregarded the laws of our country, privately made weapons and ammunition, cruelly killed armed police fighters, ran amuck in their villages, asked for grain and money, deceived and assaulted the masses, besieged the township government, and clamored that they wanted to "use religion to triumph over Marxism-Leninism" and found a "East

Turkistan Republic." This fully unveiled their ugly purpose of splitting the motherland and being hostile to the people, the speakers said at the meetings.

Staff members and workers of various nationalities and masses from all social strata said at the meetings: Since ancient times, Xinjiang has been an inalienable part of the territory of the motherland. After liberation, the development of all kinds of undertakings in Xinjiang has been inextricably linked with the party's leadership and the support and assistance from the people of various nationalities in other parts of the country. Stability and unity accord with the will of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Any activity aimed at undermining the unification of the motherland and the unity of our nation will be spurned by the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. All perverse acts will inevitably bring about their own doom.

At the meetings, the masses from Baren Township related what they had seen and heard to denounce the counterrevolutionary activities that the rioters had carried out to oppose the party and socialism and to undermine the unification of the motherland in the guise of revitalizing their religion. The rioters, they said, ran amuck in their villages, intruded into people's houses, badly assaulted the masses, forced people to "take oaths," and deceived youths into joining the rebellion. They said: The rioters' counterrevolutionary acts, which ran counter to the will of the people, cannot represent the will of the broad masses in Baren Township. We are firmly opposed to rebellion and division. Now that the rioters have committed towering crimes against the people of Baren Township, the judicial department will never forgive them. In the meantime, since the rebellion has affected our spring farming, we must make up for the losses caused by the rebellion in response to the government's call.

Many cadres and masses said at the criticism meetings: We should regard the incident of the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township as a negative example that can be used for teaching purposes. We should publicize it extensively among the people of all nationalities in our county so that they may learn a lesson in blood. Meanwhile, we should ask our party organizations to closely guard our rural areas so that no outrage could be perpetrated by those bad elements who are attempting to conduct separatist activities under the cloak of religion.

Xinjiang Official Warns Against Separatists

*OW2606121490 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Jun 90*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Dear viewers, Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Advisory Commission, made an important speech at the 10th enlarged meeting

of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee on 31 May [date as received]. He stressed that CPPCC organizations at all levels in Xinjiang must do their share in helping to safeguard motherland unification and national unity and to ensure stability in Xinjiang. Station reporter Deng Haiyan reports:

[Video opens with a long shot of a conference room with many people seated at rows of tables; video cuts to close-up shot of Wang Enmao, dressed in Western suit reading from a script] Comrade Wang Enmao made an important speech at the 10th enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee. He said: We do not want national separatism, much less serious national separatism. However, national separatism does exist objectively and in a very serious way. We must not turn a blind eye to the objective existence of serious national separatism.

Wang Enmao pointed out: Imperialist infiltration, subversion, and the peaceful evolution strategy in Xinjiang are linked to the national separatists. Elements of bourgeois liberalization are aligning themselves with the national separatists in Xinjiang to realize their sinister plans against the party and socialism. Other enemies seeking to overthrow the PRC are also aligning themselves with the national separatists. Unless they collude with the imperialists, bourgeois liberalization elements, and other enemies, it is impossible for the national separatists to realize their sinister plans of dividing the motherland, undermining national unity, and taking the capitalist road. They are exploiting and colluding with each other. This is why we say that national separatism is the common archenemy of the people of all nationalities and the main source of danger to Xinjiang.

Wang Enmao pointed out: The national separatists have two reactionary programs. One of the programs advocates independence, establishment of a East Turkistan Republic, separation of Xinjiang from the PRC, restoration of the previous reactionary rule, and imperialist colonialism in Xinjiang. The other aims to undermine national unity, stir up hatred and confrontation between nationalities, and oppose other nationalities, the Han nationality in particular. These programs are extremely reactionary.

Wang Enmao stressed: Xinjiang has always been an inalienable part of the motherland since ancient times, and the Han has always been a part of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Xinjiang has always been a land of the people of all nationalities, including the Han. How can the Han be excluded from Xinjiang? A nationality that opposes other nationalities will become hopeless in future development and will destroy itself.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Enmao said: In summing up historical experiences, we can reach a common understanding. In other words, the people of all nationalities will have a bright future only when they are united under

CPC leadership in a unified PRC; practice regional autonomy for minority nationalities; and adhere to the socialist road.

Xinjiang Commentary on Policy on Religion

*OW2406201790 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Jun 90*

[Announcer-read "commentary" by the Xinjiang People's Broadcasting Station and Xinjiang Television Station: "Communists Are Absolutely Not Permitted To Profess a Religion"]

[Text] Over the past few years, because of poor ideological and political work, religious activities have gradually spread unchecked. What is noteworthy is that some party members have joined religious activities. This is a serious problem.

The CPC's guiding ideology is Marxism-Leninism, which is science, truth, and a weapon which teaches us how to correctly understand and transform the world. Each party member must use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to arm his own mind. A CPC member is a complete materialist and an atheist. Religion is built on the basis of idealism. The two world outlooks are fundamentally opposite; therefore, a true Communist will never profess a religion.

A Communist's fundamental view on the history of the development of mankind is: Labor created mankind and the world. In order to exist and develop, man must have food, clothing, housing, and tools, all of which are available only through labor. It is through this labor that mankind took shape and developed. Without labor,

nothing exists. All Communists should firmly grasp this Marxist truth concerning mankind's formation and development, use this truth to publicize among the masses and organize them, and launch a struggle for the masses' vital interests. It is also necessary for all Communists to be vigilant at all times against splittists' criminal activities of taking advantage of religion to oppose the party, socialism, and Marxism, and to sabotage national unity and the motherland's unification. Communists must expose their schemes in time.

The CPC advocates freedom of religious belief. A citizen may profess a religion or no religion. A member of the CPC should carry out the party's policy of freedom of religious belief in an exemplary way. However, this does not mean a CPC member is permitted to profess a religion or join religious activities. From the day a Communist takes the oath to be admitted to the party, he should unconditionally accept Marxist education and the party's leadership and fulfill the tasks with which the party entrusts him.

A Communist who is religious or who joins religious activities deviates from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as the aim of the party. Some party members who have occasionally joined religious activities should receive help so they can understand and correct their mistakes. We know a very small number of people who, after receiving help, still have refused to correct their mistakes and have joined religious activities and professed a religion. We will not permit them to do this.

A Communist should be a model who believes in and disseminates science and truth, who unites with people of all nationalities, and who strives hard to advance the socialist cause.

Democratic Self-Government League Ends Session
*OW2506040790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
 in Chinese 1120 GMT 23 Jun 90*

[By reporters Xue Jianhua (5641 1696 5478) and Niu Changzheng (3662 7022 1767): "Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Calls on Mr Li Denghui To Recognize the Situation and Follow the Will of the People"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)—Let us work for great prosperity and happiness, the reunification of the motherland, and national invigoration.

The 13th enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the fourth Central Committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League closed in Beijing today. Participants unanimously held that the assessment of Taiwan's Li Denghui's [Li Teng-hui] recent speech by General Secretary Jiang Zemin in his speech on solution to the Taiwan problem, made at a national conference on united front work, was practical and well-intentioned. The participants pointed out that General Secretary Jiang Zemin proposed that the CPC and the Kuomintang [KMT] hold negotiations on an equal footing, while at the same time attaching great importance to the role played by other political parties, organizations, and people of all walks of life on both sides of the Taiwan Strait in the realization of reunification must be given great attention. We support Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech.

The participants stressed that the league has devoted great efforts for decades to the reunification of the motherland. In the days to come, the league will continue to strengthen contacts and ties with political parties, organizations, figures of all circles, and the masses of people on the island and will do its best to bring about a CPC-KMT negotiation on an equal footing; an exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services between the mainland and Taiwan; expanded two-way exchanges; and a situation which will favor national reunification.

The session was presided over by Cai Zimin, chairman of the presidium of the league's Central Committee, and Wu Ketai, member of the presidium. Song Kun, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended and spoke at the session.

Official Encourages Taiwan Investment
*HK2706151590 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
 in English 1327 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[By Tian Di: "China Welcomes Taiwan Investment Says Official"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (CNS)—China most sincerely invites Taiwanese businessmen to invest in China and assures them that they will enjoy more favourable terms and easier investment restrictions than other foreign businessmen since their investments would be seen as

trade conducted within the country. This statement was made by an official of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

An industrial delegation from Taiwan led by Zhang Ziliang called on China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade today. The vice minister, Shen Jueren, said that over US\$1 billion in Taiwanese capital had already been invested in China thanks to efforts by both sides and the rapid development of economic relations between the two places. The amount is, however, still very small compared with overall foreign capital invested in China, which now totals US\$30 billion.

The indirect trade now going on between the two places has two clearly evident shortcomings, Shen said. The first is the inaccuracy of statistics due to re-exports and a trade imbalance between the two sides. The second is that indirect trade has to rely on a third region for re-exporting and this cannot meet the needs of further development. Because of these problems Shen urged direct trading to be implemented as soon as possible.

The vice minister observed that large Taiwanese enterprises have started investing in China and the Chinese authorities will show their sincerity by offering them legal protection regardless of their size.

Another official of the ministry, Yu Xiaosong, said China has promulgated special regulations for Taiwanese investment and other legal ordinances which are applicable to foreigners are all likewise applicable to all Taiwanese with even more favourable conditions added. Taiwanese investors would enjoy easier investment restrictions. For example, he said, they would be able to purchase land in China. All opportunities available to foreigners will likewise be available to Taiwanese.

The vast Chinese market will be opened up more from time to time, Yu said. Despite tighter regulations applying to solely-owned enterprises which deprive them of the chance to sell their products on the local market, joint venture enterprises will not have similar restrictions placed on them. Mr Yu expressed the hope that the Taiwanese would gain a better understanding of China so that misunderstandings might be eliminated.

Editorial Views Current Situation, United Front
*HK2206153790 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
 22 Jun 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "The Current Situation and Expanding the United Front"]

[Text] Recently, Beijing held an all-party meeting on united front work. The meeting was convened under the following conditions: The problem of reunification of the mainland and Taiwan has developed into a new stage, and politicians have proposed their respective views on the problem of negotiation; after the new CPC collective leadership with Jiang Zemin as the core had

taken shape, it launched various tasks and gained outstanding results, and gradually overcame the difficulties met after the Beijing storm, while China's political and economic situations are developing in a good direction; through summing up the positive and negative experiences and lessons, and on the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles, the CPC has adopted a stancher stance on practicing reform and opening up, and acquired a better understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

This meeting on united front work, which was convened under such conditions, has great significance.

The CPC pointed out: The current scale of the patriotic united front in China has greatly expanded, and whether in terms of width or depth, it has developed tremendously. Speaking concretely, two coalitions in two spheres are formed: One is within the sphere of the mainland, a coalition based on patriotism and socialism and of all the patriots and laborers; one is beyond the sphere of the mainland, a coalition based on patriotism and support for the country's reunification, one which extensively unites several tens of millions of compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, as well as Overseas Chinese.

During the new historical period, to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, the CPC has to consolidate and develop the broadest patriotic united front. The essence of this task is to unite with all the forces that can be united with, and mobilize all the positive factors, to struggle together for unifying the country and invigorating the Chinese nation. It requires the CPC to make friends with persons of various democratic parties and those without party affiliation, to solicit extensively the ideas of non-CPC persons on the problem of running the state, and to strengthen absorption of the representatives of non-CPC persons to the work in building the government. It is completely correct for the CPC to decide to grasp recommendation of non-CPC persons for substantive posts in the government and judicial organs. At present, the number of nonparty-member cadres who have been arranged for work is still too small. If more non-CPC persons can effectively participate in building the government, it will be more beneficial to gathering the wisdom and strength of the whole Chinese nation, to allowing government work to embody the interests and wishes of people at various strata, and to bringing closer ties between the government and the masses. Jiang Zemin pointed out: To build socialism with Chinese characteristics, the broadest united front is one of the characteristics. The system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC; the system of political consultation; the one country, two systems; the

autonomy for regions of minority nationalities, the patriotic road of "three autonomies" for religion, have all embodied the united front policy. Whether one is skillful or not in doing united front work is a criterion for assessing the policy and theoretical standard of a leading cadre.

The CPC unites with persons of various democratic parties and persons without party affiliation, and this is greatly beneficial to the doing of economic work well, to the straightening out of people's emotion, and to the enhancing of stability in the country.

The interactions and dialogues between the mainland and Taiwan have been increasing, and Beijing has proposed a plan whereby on equal footing the two parties hold dialogues and discussions on reunifying the country. This plan provides conditions for the Kuomintang to take part in the leadership work in the central government in the future. If Taiwan admits the feasibility of "one country, two systems," and is sure of the superiority in Taiwan's system and experience, then Taiwan should respond to the CPC's call on building the broadest patriotic united front, and advance toward the direction of peaceful reunification, hand in hand with the CPC. The CPC's united front is not terrible. The united front represents the interest of the whole nation, paves the way for the undertaking of reunification, and provides channels and opportunities for all the patriots to take part in running the country.

Hong Kong will practice "one country, two systems" in the future, and the system of one country with two systems is precisely the organic component part of the broadest patriotic united front. The persons who support the Basic Law and the reunification and invigoration of China, and who work for Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and for peaceful coexistence of the two systems, can unite themselves on this patriotic united front, and cooperate with sincerity. Under the banner of loving the country, whatever class, party, group; they must unite. For those who do not agree to socialism, so long as they are patriotic, we must actively win them over, attain consensus and permit difference, and cooperate with them hand in hand.

After the Beijing storm, among the students sent to foreign countries by China, some have some emotions, while others have radical opinions. However, the Chinese Government has actively held dialogues with them, and struggled for communication with them, and welcomed them back to the country to look at the situation, while assuring them their freedom to come and go. These policies are the new contents of united front. If this work is done well, China will have an additional group of talents for building the four modernizations, and it will have a profound impact on uniting with friends overseas.

Hong Kong

Zhou Nan on Hong Kong-Mainland Ties

HK2605124490 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1243 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Report by reporter Sheng Meilan (4141 5019 5695): "Zhou Nan Hopes That Hong Kong and the Hinterland Will Augment Their Science and Technological Cooperation and Exchanges"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong 25 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA News Agency Zhou Nan said that when the advantages of Hong Kong and the hinterland are put together to learn from the strong points and offset the weaknesses of each other, and to further augment the cooperation in science and technological circles and industries between the two sides, it will inevitably promote common progress and prosperity.

Zhou made the above statement in a toast at a cocktail party marking the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Center.

Zhou Nan pointed out that Hong Kong's economy is facing new challenges as the world enters the 1990's. Its industry needs to be filled in with new technology and equipment, support of science and technology, and qualified people in this sphere to improve its competitiveness in the world market. For historical reasons Hong Kong used to work very hard at applied sciences, but now when it is developing new technology and products on its own, it has found itself to be inadequate. On the other hand, through 40-some years of construction, China possesses conditions for scientific research and science and technological equipment, with lots of new results, and items of science and technology awaiting for their spreading.

Zhou Nan said that the Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Center could and should play a positive role in communication and pushing forward the cooperation and exchanges between the science and technological circles and enterprises of the two sides. He hoped that the experts, scholars, and friends of the enterprise circles will continue to show concern for, and support the work of the Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Center, so that the center's work may be unfolded with greater vigor and vitality, with richer fruits.

The Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Center was proposed and initiated by the world-famous scientist Dr. Yang Chen-ning, and was founded five years ago. The center has played a positive role in promoting academic exchange and science and technological cooperation. Over the past five years, the center has accepted more than 300 applications for financial aid, of which some 200 projects have been approved for financial aid, involving a volume of HK \$2.2 million. Every project

has been conducted in joint efforts of relevant science and technological units or units of social sciences between the two sides.

'Militant' Taiwan Legislator Denied Visa

HK2706024390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 27 Jun p 12

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] Militant Taiwanese legislator Dr Ju Gau-jeng has been refused a Hong Kong entry visa and yesterday he cancelled a five-day visit.

The Democratic Progressive Party deputy, dubbed 'Rambo' for his aggressiveness in the Legislative Yuan, threatened to push Taipei, to retaliate against the government's "discriminative treatment" of people from Taiwan seeking to visit.

In protest against the denial, Dr Ju said he would not travel via Hong Kong this October on his first trip to China.

Dr Ju had planned to arrive in Hong Kong yesterday as a guest of the University of Democracy, to lecture and to speak at events sponsored by the institute.

Dr Ju told THE HONGKONG STANDARD the Immigration Department did not provide a reason for the rejection.

"I am very discontented...the Hong Kong Government has been very impolite to refuse my entry to Hong Kong without giving any explanations."

Dr Ju said rejection of visa applicants would have repercussions on relations.

"As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Legislative Yuan, I will urge the Taiwan Government to adopt special measures towards Hong Kong," he said.

Dr Ju applied for an entry visa on June 9; it usually takes two weeks for the Immigration Department to process an application from Taiwan.

Another Taiwanese speaker invited by the University of Democracy, Antonio Chiang, publisher of the JOURNALIST, a political magazine in Taiwan, was granted an entry visa this month.

A spokesman for the Immigration Department said it was against policy to comment on an individual case.

Dr Ju said he could not understand why his application had been rejected since he had no plans to be involved in political organising efforts.

Dr Ju first visited the territory in December 1988 and met leading Hong Kong democrats.

He also talked with Lin Shengzhong, chairman of the Beijing-based Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, about the relationship between Taiwan, the mainland and Hong Kong.

Dr Ju visited Hong Kong a second time in May 1989 and spoke strongly in support of the pro-democracy student movement.

"This time I just want to spend a holiday with my wife and child. But their visa applications were also turned down," he said.

Dr Ju said he would visit the mainland for the first time this October as a guest of the overseas Kuang Hua Education Foundation to give a prize at a ceremony.

He said he did not wish to contact Chinese Communist Party officials.

"I'll visit the mainland in my personal capacity only, not as a Legislative Yuan member nor a member of the Democratic Progressive Party," he said.

"I plan to study the social life of mainland people and to get a general understanding of mainland society.

"I will not conduct any dialogue with the Chinese Communists" until their views on the June 4 crackdown changed, he said.

"I would like to discuss education and agricultural problems with mainland academics," he said.

Dr Ju did not rule out talks with leaders of China's eight non-communist parties.

2,080 Boat People Volunteer To Leave

OW2706005490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1424 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Hong Kong, June 26 (XINHUA)—A group of 215 Vietnamese boat people left here for home today by air under the voluntary repatriation program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

This brings the total volunteers leaving Hong Kong in the first six months of this year to 2,080.

The new voluntary repatriation group is the 26th batch to go back under the program, which comprises 73 men, 49 women, 43 boys and 50 girls.

Since the voluntary repatriation program started on March 2 last year, a total of 3,160 Vietnamese boat people have been voluntarily repatriated by chartered flights arranged by the UNHCR.

From January to June 25 this year, a total of 2,811 Vietnamese have sailed into Hong Kong compared with 22,056 in the same period of last year, according to the statistics provided by the government information services.

Up to June 22 this year, there were still 44,054 Vietnamese boat people and 13,055 Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong.

Trade With Soviet Union, East Europe Develops

HK2706050790 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1005 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Report Zhong Wei (1813 0251): "New Progress in Hong Kong's Ties With the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 25 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Zuo Yi [1563 0308], managing director of Hong Kong's Plan Key Investment Limited, today disclosed that there has been a new development in trade ties between Hong Kong on the one hand and the Soviet Union and East Europe on the other. On 1 July, the minister of livelihood and culture from the Ukrainian Republic will arrive in Hong Kong for visit with his six-person delegation (among whom one is a Soviet reporter), and sign an agreement with Plan Key Investment Limited on opening in Hong Kong an office of a management consultancy company.

The management consultancy company, which has Soviet and Hong Kong capital, has an office in Kiev. Its main role is, first, a consultancy center, providing foreign businessmen who wanted to do business in the Soviet Union with consultancy service; second, a business center, providing services such as telecommunication, secretary, hotel accommodation, car rentals etc., and it also plans to provide services as pager and coreless telephone; third, it operates importing business.

Zuo Yi said that this year new progress will be made in trade conducted between Hong Kong on the one hand and the Soviet Union and East Europe on the other. Last year, Poland imported more than 2 million computers from Thailand, South Korea, and Taiwan, and about 80 percent of which were carried to the Soviet Union. This year, on an experimental basis, Plan Key Investment Limited has signed two contracts with Poland on exporting more than 2,000 computers to Poland. Whereas the company jointly set up by Plan Key Investment Limited and China's Mongolian Border Trade Company, has done quite a lot of business with the Soviet Union using debit of Switzerland francs. Regarding imports to Hong Kong, Plan Key Investment Company has reached an agreement with the Soviet

Union on importing Soviet raw materials of \$130 million to Hong Kong, and now is waiting for the Hong Kong Government's approval.

According to Zuo Yi, Britain still has tighter measures when issuing visas to the Soviet Union and countries in East Europe than to other countries, and the Soviet side has some grievances, furthermore, each trade visa is valid for about three days, and the Soviet side thinks it is too short. They said that Hong Kong used to call itself a free and open place, but its entry visas cannot be

compared with those issued by Thailand and Singapore. If Hong Kong has to further explore the markets in the Soviet Union and East Europe, a reform concerning the visa problem seems necessary.

This time, it is the first time for a minister from a Soviet republic to visit Hong Kong, and the visit will last for three days, Zuo Yi disclosed. Last Saturday, the minister arrived in Beijing en route to Hong Kong. After securing a visa from the British Embassy in Beijing, he will arrive in Hong Kong on 1 July, and depart on 4 July.

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